Have You Bought Your Victory Bond?

Canada's Role in Battle of Atlantic p. 11

THE FINANCIAL POST

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The Nation's Business

Is There a Blackout Of Leadership?

Canadians will be gratified that the Prime Minister has finally told the people of the United States the simple facts of Canada's part in this tragic struggle. The story he told was one of achievements for which Canadians need not apologize.

Yet between the material facts of a war programme that will take 44 per cent of the national income this year and the impatience in the public's mind; between the great activity on the factory front and the low morale evidenced by the uphill struggle in the Victory Loan and recruiting campaigns, there is a contrast that demands some heart-searching by the Canadian people.

* * *

As we work, as we willingly make necessary sacrifices to buy Victory Bonds that are also Freedom bonds, it can still be helpful for us to examine our war activities as a whole to see if we can unearth the roots of public discontent.

This discontent is not with the war or the fact of our being in it. It is, rather, a feeling that we may not be getting the fullest results for the exertions the people are now making.

There has never been much evidence of plan in our war effort. How could there be a plan when there is no inner war cabinet, freed from departmental routine, that could draft such a plan for us?

There is no enlistment of the country's best men for the top jobs. There are plenty of competent $1-a-year men at Ottawa but each one is given authority only within a very limited field while the politicians play at being big executives.

There is lack of co-ordination between departments. The other day the Minister of National Defense let it out that he had had to "butt into" the Department of Munitions and Supply to get results. There is a complete lack of unity in respect to labor policy between the Departments of Munitions, Labor, Justice and Finance. Not always does one minister tie his policies in with those of another.

There is widespread dissatisfaction with the Prime Minister's unwillingness or inability to give us a cabinet worthy of the national spirit. Mr. King's idea of strengthening his cabinet is to add one more lawyer to it, leaving it still a symbol of one party rather than the "selected best of the nation."

Most vital of all, there is a lack of dramatic, spiritual arousing. Our war leaders in Canada are Churchill and Roosevelt. The best appeals to our emotions have been made by Dorothy Thompson, Wendell Willkie and Mayor LaGuardia. We have found no man of destiny, no leader to set our hearts aflame. It cannot be because the hour is not dark enough. Our way of life was never so close to destruction as it is at this moment.

* * *

These criticisms of Canada at war are not intended to deny the fact that our war effort has many splendid pages to display. Mr. King's record of our achievements, given to the United States this week, was not exaggerated.

No one can say that Canadian industry is not turning out the tools successfully where it has been given the go-ahead signal on final plans.

No one can call the Finance Minister's tax programme a half measure. Financially, we are digging deep to pay for our own share of the war and to help Britain with hers.

No one can say there was any lack of courage in setting a $600 millions war loan objective.

No one can fail to be inspired by the successes of the Air Training Scheme.

Ottawa's war record is far from being as bad as a few of the more critical commentators have painted it. But it falls short of what we can do. Its chief weaknesses are half measures in raising men; lack of planning and co-ordination; failure to pare peacetime government services to the bone; appeasement of subversive labor groups who sabotage war production; protection of vested party interests; and, above all, the blackout of patriotic inspiration. Such are the basic reasons why public morale is not higher.

"Canada, proverbially rich in natural resources, is desperately poor in public leadership." So write S. A. Saunders and Eleanor Back in a most forceful little pamphlet published this week under the title, "Come On, Canada!" Every Canadian should read it. It shows only too clearly how and why we are falling short of a total war effort. Its words should prod us out of the "torpor that has benumbed Canadian thought and feeling."

Given more dynamic leadership, the Canadian people will gladly work harder and give and sacrifice more to do the "grim and tough job" that we must do to win this war.

What Canadian morale needs is first, stronger evidence that the politicians have as much of the spirit of sacrifice and of self-immolation, as much efficiency and single-purposed energy, as much courage to act according to the measure of grim facts, as they demand of the Canadian people; and, secondly, leadership that will mobilize the spiritual resources of the nation.

The responsibility is primarily that of the Prime Minister. He is the man at the top.

* * *

WASHINGTON SETS US AN EXAMPLE

Washington took the initiative last week in moving to rid labor unions of subversive trouble-makers and left-wing agitators. According to press reports both C.I.O. and A.F. of L. officials have been given notice to clean house. They are said to have been furnished with names of those suspected of being trouble-makers and told to get rid of them—fast.

What about Canada?

After 22 months of war, of fighting against terrible odds for our very existence, governmental policy still apparently precludes such positive action. In fact, the shoe is said to be on the other foot, with at least one labor leader offering his assistance if the Government will show some backbone and take action along these lines.

Mr. King and his advisers still believe appeasement and kid glove treatment of professional mischief-makers will get by. They keep putting off the evil day when they will have to get tough and make an example of the dozen or more Communist-type agitators who are largely responsible for lost production of Mr. Churchill's "tools" in war plants.

The realistic fact, a fact reiterated constantly by men competent to know what they are talking about, is that Canada's labor problem could be cleaned up in 24 hours if Ottawa would act, and act promptly, when an illegal walkout takes place.

Yet even a high Government official declared only last week that Ottawa's policy was "experimental."

One leading labor leader has offered to furnish Ottawa with information about left-wing agitators if prompt action to purge labor leadership of such trouble-makers is forthcoming. There can be little doubt that the R.C.M.P. have plenty of information of their own about these agitators. And certainly many of those who advise the Government are seized of the seriousness of the situation.

Yet days and weeks pass and the wheels of Government move as slowly and gingerly as if there were all the time in the world in which to act.

The most promising omen in the labor front today would be some evidence that the Government is prepared and willing to get tough about subversive labor agitators.

Hellzapoppin' In the Pop Business

Because of chaotic merchandising conditions arising out of the recent increased tax on soft drinks, the entire industry may shortly be placed under Federal control "for the duration."

If such control were set up it would be the first time since the outbreak of war that wartime powers have been extended to a non-war industry.

A high Ottawa official told The Financial Post at mid-week that reports of such control actually having been established were "premature." It was admitted, however, that there had been all sorts of trouble since the soft drink tax (25% on the sale price by the manufacturer) had been imposed by Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance in the last Federal budget. The tax was effective May 23, 1941.

Chief bone of contention has been the adoption of a uniform retail price for the big seller, the five-cent line.

To meet the new tax, most soft drink manufacturers announced a one-cent increase in price on five-cent drinks effective after the May 24 holiday. One of the largest manufacturers, Coca-Cola Co of Canada retained the five-cent price until Tuesday of this week. Only then were dealers informed that the price should be increased.

Meanwhile there have been heated discussions with Ottawa as to the application of the tax.

So long as Coca-Cola continued to sell at five cents the effect on sales of other soft drinks was far-reaching—sales slumped catastrophically.

Presumably the Government's intention was that the tax should be passed on, thus raising revenue for the Government and curbing consumption. Since the tax was levied on manufacturers, any manufacturer who was able to absorb the tax would place himself in a highly favorable competitive position and would at the same time reduce considerably the amount of any liability to excess profits levy.

Competitive manufacturers claimed apparently that such a procedure (absorbing the tax) was contrary to the spirit if not the letter of the law. It is said that inability of the manu-

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

CANADIAN FIRMS SHARE IN BRITAIN'S BLITZ —*Montreal Standard photo.*

Broken glass has been the chief damage to London branches of many Canadian firms, although the occasional branch has been "bombed out." The narrow escape of the Imperial Life's London offices is typical of the experience of numerous other Canadian firms. An older part of Canada Life's branch has been bombed but the Sun Life building, where the MacLean Publishing Co. is located, had only suffered broken glass at last report.

Wood, Gundy & Co. feels lucky that its London branch has not been bombed. Although buildings next door and across the street have been severely bombed, only broken glass has been suffered so far. The firm's London partner, W. N. McIlwraith, however, has been bombed out of his residence. A. E. Ames & Co. has had its windows broken while Dominion Securities is understood to have been bombed out.

The T. Eaton Co., with four branches in England, including one in London, has had one building damaged by bombing.

Some firms have closed their London offices and moved entirely to the country but the majority seem to be operating on a restricted scale with perhaps part of their staff in the country. A few fortunate firms like A. E. Ames & Co. have an underground office

Censorship has prevented any detailed statement on the damage to industrial installations being given out. Possibly it is less than that to office buildings. London's business section has been singled out for the Nazis' attention and damage there is relatively severe.

The War And Business . . A Weekly Round-up

U. S.-Canada Share Rationing

Any rationing of gasoline will be a joint affair by both Canada and the United States, reports from Ottawa this week indicate.

This information is significant and should do much to offset the most unfavorable publicity the Canadian tourist trade has been receiving in United States. Rumors that gas was going to be rationed in Canada this season have been rife across the line.

Without doubt, thousands of Americans must have already postponed prospective trips here this summer because of fears of a gasoline shortage. It is to be hoped that Ottawa has already taken steps to offset this unfavorable publicity.

* * *

Canada's War Effort

Prime Minister Mackenzie King told an American audience this week that Canada's war effort, when stated in terms of population and income of the United States, was equivalent to:

raising an army of 3 million men,
an air force of over 500,000,
war expenditure to date of $15 billions,
cost of war effort this year $22 billions,
supplies to Britain $23 billions.

* * *

When Will U. S. Come In?

Formal participation of the United States in the war has become merely a question of timing, states Whaley Eaton Service of Washington. It is not just a question of "praying for an incident" as President Roosevelt has now such an incident in the Robin Moor.

Washington, it is stated, may come into the war at any time, but at present and with the approval of London, may consider that its present policy of keeping Hitler guessing is best, especially as Britain is believed to have still plenty of man power available.

First objective of the United States Government, it is said, is simply to maintain the aggressive morale of the British. From the point of military strategy, Washington's formal declaration of war may even wait until next spring, by which time, of course, its own army and navy will have been built up to tremendous strength. In the meantime, of course, every effort is being bent towards supplying Great Britain with all possible military equipment and food.

* * *

U. S. Shipping

At present, the United States is turning out merchant ships at the rate of about three every two weeks and by fall it is expected that this will be stepped up to one every day. Navy craft are being launched months ahead of schedule, it is reported, and deliveries will be advanced far ahead of contract requirements. Canada's shipbuilding progress is outlined in a feature article on page 11.

* * *

Auto Rationing

Ottawa reports indicate that automobile production for ordinary civilian use may be cut as much as 50% before the end of the year, and Washington now speaks of a reduction "far below the 20% already arranged."

It is understood that the two countries are working in close co-operation in respect to reducing the output of many consumer goods such as automobiles, electric refrigerators, electric stoves, etc., that would conflict with the output of war materials.

* * *

Future of 7440

There was much useful discussion at the C.M.A. meeting last week regarding the use and effectiveness of Order-in-Council 7440 which "suggests" a wage ceiling at 1926-29 levels and also a cost-of-living wage bonus above that.

From official but "off-the-record" discussions which took place it appears the Government would like some guidance from industrialists as to whether or not they would favor making the substance of this Order-in-Council a condition of all war contracts.

At the moment, 7440 is only a "suggestion" for the guidance of conciliation boards created to settle disputes under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Because it has been poorly publicized and left without "teeth" both the Government and employers have been quietly pushing up wages in violation of the spirit of the order.

Before it could be made a permanent condition of all war contracts there would have to be considerable adjustment and smoothing out of individual rates and wage conditions. This is now going on quietly in several industries. It has been accelerated as a result of the manufacturers meetting last week.

If the whole order-in-council is not upset as a result of the impending award to railway workers (see last week's Post) the next move may be to enforce the act as a condition of all war contracts.

* * *

Martin Bombers

There may not be any official publicity, but The Post is assured that the long-pending negotiations between National Steel Car and the Glenn Martin organization have finally resulted in a signed contract for making B26 bombers at Malton, Ont.

The contract calls for manufacture in Canada of 200 planes complete except for "proprietary parts": engines, instruments, etc. Cost of each machine on this basis is placed at about $140,000.

Tooling up and preparation for this contract has been going on for several months. The new programme will work in with existing orders as they tail off. Production schedules are expected to take shape sometime in the first quarter of 1942.

* * *

Munitions Workers' Hours

Apart from the flash-in-the-pan "speed-up" order of last July there has been no disposition in Canada to put nation-wide pressure on munitions workers to extend hours of work.

However, the special government committee which has been looking into this problem in England has found conclusively against undue extension of work hours as actually detrimental to war production efficiency. It recommends:

1. Three-shift operations wherever possible.
2. Maximum of 60-hours per week for individual workers with 54 or 56 hour weeks preferable.
3. One day rest in seven.

* * *

$20 Millions Gift

On one very vital piece of equipment connected with the Commonwealth Air Training Plan, Canada is having her cake and eating it too.

A deal has been concluded whereby we will receive about $20 millions from the U. S. for certain machines under the Hyde Park agreement. But Canada need not part with cash for the machines. They will be kept in use in this country as if we were paying for them ourselves.

What has happened is that the equipment is being paid for by the U. S. under the U. K. lease-lend agreement and permitted to remain in Canada under the Hyde Park pact.

Further negotiations for an additional $20 millions of similar type of material are now pending.

* * *

Hard on Civilians

British losses among the armed forces so far in this war total less than 30,000 killed, with members of the navy and air force bearing the brunt of the casualties. During the same 21½ months civilian deaths from bombing in the British Isles numbered over 35,000.

In neither case is there a comparison with the first Great War. Army losses alone in the corresponding period of 1914-16 amounted to over 100,000 killed while civilian deaths from bombings and naval raids against the English coast during the whole of the war were less than 1,500. Any one of the dozen major battles on the Western Front in the first Great War took a greater toll of killed and wounded than the British forces have suffered in the whole of this war.

The reason, of course, is due to the greater use of mechanization in this conflict. Men in quick moving armored vehicles are no longer vulnerable to murderous machine gun bullets or to equally murderous concentrated artillery fire. Mechanization has certainly reduced casualties but it has increased the cost of war to almost ten times that of 1914-18.

* * *

Welsh Blower Prospects

There will be a lot of blowers hungry for Welsh blower coal this winter.

Last year the "official" Welsh blower mixture was actually 25% American Red ash. This year a U. K. official tells us there is little likelihood of getting more than 50% of usual requirements of Welsh. Import authorities expect only one third of last year's quota. The "official" 1941-42 Welsh blower mixture will contain 50% American Red Ash, or double last year's substitute.

Reasons given are:

1. High cost and
2. Lack of shipping space.

Britain is actually subsidizing production and oversea shipment of Welsh coal but many freighters cannot take time to fill up on their westbound voyage.

When British coal gets at too high a premium (as it is now due to high labor costs and shipping and dock rates) it is difficult to sell it competitively.

* * *

Milestones

Between six and seven thousand men from the United States are serving in the Canadian Army . . . in addition 600 pilots or flying instructors attached to the R.C.A.F. are from the U. S., as well as about 1,500 students in the Air Training Plan . . . Munitions Minister Howe states that Canada is now constructing destroyers and that the first of these will be launched "about the end of 1942" . . . one third of the men required in Canada's recruiting campaign for 32,000 men have been enlisted . . . production of infantry tanks is expected to total eight in June and schedule calls for three per day in July . . . Canadian active forces overseas now total 80,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen and killed or missing casualties among these since outbreak of war total 800 . . . shipping advised New York harbor to be mined . . . Canadian war orders for week ended June 6 totalled $13 millions . . . Australia outlaws strikes, lockouts, etc., makes further cuts in non-essential imports, reduces gasoline ration 40%.

Big Aluminum Deal Is Now Pending

Second Order for Canada Under Hyde Park Agreement Would Put Canada-U. S. Sales Programme Over $300 Millions Mark

The United States Government is said to be placing a second order for aluminum with the Aluminum Company of Canada on a scale appreciably bigger than that recently concluded. The original order involved $63 millions.

Negotiations for the second order are still proceeding but at the time of going to press no official assurance was forthcoming as to whether a firm commitment had been reached or not.

Just recently arrangements were made by the United States through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with the Aluminum Co. of Canada under the Hyde Park agreement involving a contract for $63 millions. A large proportion of this figure (about $25 millions) is on capital account covering expansion of power production facilities on the Shipshaw River in northern Quebec and for additional plant capacity at Arvida. The quantity of aluminum involved under this contract is said to be 340 million pounds.

The second contract is said to be for an amount considerably greater than the original deal.

By Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—Canada's sales of munitions and supplies to United States under the Hyde Park agreement have now "gone over the top," The Financial Post is authoritatively informed.

There is still a very great deal of detail work to be done and many of the "sales" that have been arranged have yet to be reduced to contract form. But by and large the $300 millions of war orders which President Roosevelt promised the U. S. would place in Canada to help out our critical exchange position have now been placed.

There may be subsequent additions and subtractions and there is a lot of work to be done before some of the deals are concluded. But the broad outlines of the programme are now complete.

Just what these details are cannot at the moment be divulged.

Canadian Government officials are prohibited to even discuss them. For the present the U. S. authorities have requested a complete cloak of secrecy around this phase of the Hyde Park deal.

Chief exception to this is the big $63 millions aluminum deal announced some time ago. It has also been indicated in a general way that Canada is finding a market for considerable quantities of guns and gun barrels and for a large number of ships. Universal carriers is another item which it is generally understood rank high on the list.

The most important recent devel-

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

C.I.O. Issues 'Ultimatum' To Kirkland Gold Mines

Apparently satisfied with the degree of organization achieved in recent weeks, the Kirkland District Mine and Mill Workers' Union, the C. I. O. affiliate, has notified 12 Kirkland Lake mines that a meeting is desired with mine representatives to "negotiate a master working agreement."

It is now revealed mining companies were notified by the union to this effect last week with a 10-day limit set in which miners' representatives and mine managements might meet. This time limit expires on June 19, but the union has indicated some latitude might be granted in this regard. In any case, it is known that the mining companies are not taking the time limit seriously.

Demands Not Announced

No hint is thrown out as to what the labor union would want in any "master working agreement." Obviously a suggested agreement is only a polite way of announcing there are some demands which the mines will be asked to meet.

No statement has been made either by the mining companies involved as to whether they will deal with the union. But one thing seems certain. The union means business and labor troubles seem on the way in the Kirkland Lake camp, with the degree of labor unionization existing.

Miners have been given a cost-of-living bonus to offset the rise in prices generally since the war, but no one expects this will prevent the union from holding out for more money in the present situation.

Mines in Strong Position

If the position of labor appears strong, so does the position of the mines. It is hinted that one or two of the Kirkland Lake mines might not hesitate to reduce tonnage to allow a greater concentration of effort on

(Continued on page 5, col. 3)

Put Overtime Earnings Into "Leaner Days" Fund

A double-barrelled plan to curb needless war spending and to put something aside for the lean days that may come after the war is being put into effect by Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd. of Hamilton. Under the scheme, which is purely voluntary, workers may have all overtime pay above the regular eight-hour day schedule, deducted by the company and put into a special fund.

Save Extra Earnings

In case of any special emergency or if the worker should leave the company all or part of this money can be withdrawn by the employee without delay.

Aside from such contingencies, however, the money is allowed to accumulate until such times as the employees are not working full time. Then it is repaid in amounts sufficient to bring earnings up to the regular eight-hour level.

In a few departments of the company, where work is irregular owing to special customer requirements, already some use of this fund has been made with temporary, laid-off labor drawing wages from it during the slack period. Generally, however, the employees are working more than the normal full time and this special overtime fund is accumulating to be used against the day when employment is not as steady as now.

The plan was first broached when the company was faced with the necessity of either hiring a temporary

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Middle Income Group Slow on Victory Loan

With the Victory Loan crowding the 90% mark, surprise of the campaign is the failure to roll up the expected number of medium-sized subscriptions.

"Special Names" lists, those expected to purchase $25,000 or more, and accordingly segregated from the general canvass, include plenty of million dollar orders, but the subscriptions published show that many a prospect fizzled, bought only $2,000 to $10,000. Record of those falling just below the special names class is reported as even more disappointing in many sections.

Main reason for the weakness in this sector appears to be the heavy drain on cash resources caused by income tax payments. But canvassers also report that many potential buyers of bonds are subscribing to the limit on War Savings Certificates, and are not in a position to buy bonds on installments.

Average Sale Lower

In the general canvass better results are being obtained, with the average subscription for the Dominion estimated at about $375, that for Ontario at $414. A decline of about $40 in the size of the average subscription in the week shows the extent to which the small saver is influencing the totals.

In the Second War Loan subscribers numbered 150,890, average subscription, including the big buyers, amounting to a shade under $2,000. In the Victory Loan to date the number of subscribers promises to be four times as great, and the average subscription appears likely to be not more than $1,000. Number of subscribers is still lower, average sub-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

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AIR MAIL and PASSENGER SERVICES

Representative of some 182 companies writing fire, automobile and casualty insurance, in Canada, the Canadian Underwriters Association held its annual meeting in Montreal this week.

Four of the officers elected for the coming year are shown above left to right: Kenneth Thom, Toronto, general manager, British America-Western group, president; B. W. Ballard, Toronto, manager for Canada, Hartford group, vice-president and chairman fire branch; D. K. MacDonald, Montreal, manager for Canada, London Assurance group; vice-president and chairman casualty branch, and Adam McBride, Montreal, manager for Canada, Great American group, vice-president and chairman automobile branch.

Vice-chairmen of the different branches elected were: fire, William Lawrie, Montreal, manager for Canada Phoenix Assurance Co. of London group; casualty, Lawson T. Hargreaves, Toronto, manager for Canada, Pearl Assurance Group; automobile, Col. S. W. Band, Toronto, manager for Canada, United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co.

Members of council: F. S. Garrison, Hartford, secretary Travelers group; W. R. Houghton, Toronto, manager for Canada London and Lancashire group; Alex Hurry, manager for Canada, Northern group; E. J. Kay, Montreal, manager for Canada, North British & Mercantile group, and J. H. Riddel, Toronto, manager for Canada Eagle Star group.

U. S. Tackles Oil Shortage

Canadian Rationing Hinges on Success of U. S. Transport

Decision on oil rationing in Canada will not be made until steps now being discussed in the U. S. reach more definite form. Entire question of restriction will depend on the success of the U. S. meeting its domestic problems and the pattern taken by the revolution in transport methods being planned.

One anticipated move is the reversal of the oil flow from Buffalo, which has drawn petroleum from the eastern seaboard, may now become a transfer point for oil brought by lake tanker from Chicago, terminus of pipe lines from Texas, Oklahoma and the Mid-continent field of Illinois and Indiana.

To get the oil east from Buffalo, several unused oil pipe lines may be again put to use and gas pipe lines converted for use as oil lines. Gulf ports, formerly served by tanker from Mexico and South American sources, will, in many cases, now be supplied by pipe line from U. S. sources.

Passage of the Cole Bill, providing right of eminent domain to new pipe lines from the Texas and Oklahoma fields to seaboard is expected shortly. It will secure rights of way for lines now planned.

Surplus Tank Cars?

Most startling development of the week, and one greeted with some skepticism in Canadian oil circles, was the announcement of J. J. Pelley, president of the Association of American Railroads, that the roads have on hand 19,000 idle tank cars, sufficient to deliver twice the amount of oil formerly handled by the 50-odd tankers transferred to the Atlantic route. (Canada has this year been unable to secure the 500-600 tank cars normally leased from the U. S. for the rush season.) These cars are stated to be idle because of increased use of water transport, are now used to supply the roads themselves.

Prohibition of exports to Japan from seaboard ports follows earlier embargo on export of steel drums, in which much of the oil for Japan had been shipped from Pacific ports.

Supplied For 33 Days

Roundup of the supply position on the U. S. Atlantic coast shows gasoline on hand sufficient for 33 days at the 1940 rate of consumption, in the summer season. Increased 1941 consumption would reduce the actual length of these reserves substantially. This tight supply position is regarded as equally important with political considerations in the prohibition of Japanese exports from the Atlantic ports.

Full development of the oil picture in the U. S., and consequently the outlook for Canada, will not be known until the conferences currently being held between Oil-co-ordinator Ickes and petroleum industry heads are complete. Action is looked for in the next week or two, anl many transport-saving plans are going forward independently.

Hellzapoppin In Pop Business

(Continued from page 1)

facturers to agree on a common interpretation of the new tax is the reason for the threat of Government control over the entire industry.

There have also been complaints of unethical practices in respect of the tax on the part of a number of small manufacturers.

One of the problems facing the Coca-Cola Company in raising the price of its famous drink is that it has millions of dollars invested in automatic vending machines all acros the country. To adjust these costly machines for a 6-cent price would be very expensive if not physically impossible.

Life Insurance Sales Larger

Up Nearly 14% in Canada in May — Alberta Has Best Relative Gain

Canadians are buying more life insurance.

For the third successive month sales of ordinary insurance in Canada and Newfoundland showed an increase in May over the corresponding month last year. The gain was $4.3 millions or 13.8%. Expansion was shown in all provinces except British Columbia and Saskatchewan. The greatest gain per cent was 40.5% in Alberta, with Manitoba coming next at 34.3%. Ontario sales were 16.4% higher and Quebec 14.3%. Newfoundland showed a rise of 29.2%.

The figures are for ordinary life insurance, exclusive of increases, revivals, group insurance, etc. They are compiled by the Life Insurance Research Bureau and are based on the experience of 18 companies representing 85% of the new ordinary insurance in Canada and Newfoundland.

Total sales in 1941 to May 31 at $165 millions are 3% ahead of 1940.

In the United States sales in May at $604 millions were 5% above last year and the total for the year 4% higher, at $2.8 billions.

Figures by provinces and months follow:

Life Insurance Sales in Canada and Newfoundland

	1941	1940	Changs %
Alberta	1,719	1,223	+40.5
Br. Columbia ...	2,398	2,600	— 8.0
Manitoba	2,190	1,705	+34.3
New Brunswick .	822	819	+ 0.4
Nova Scotia	1,524	1,474	+ 3.4
Ontario	16,310	14,007	+16.4
Pr. Ed. Island ..	214	207	+ 3.4
Quebec	9,518	8,336	+14.3
Saskatchewan ...	975	989	—14.2
Newfoundland ...	502	410	+29.2
	36,172	31,770	+13.8

— May —
— 000's of $ — Changs

Sales by Months, 1938-1941
(000's of $)

	1938	1939	1940	1941
Jan.	31,387	28,767	33,726	28,326
Feb.	31,796	29,202	31,820	31,500
Mar.	33,461	31,710	30,265	33,700
Apr.	30,612	26,357	32,248	35,398
May	31,016	30,123	31,779	36,172
June	35,660	32,226	28,530	....
July	30,635	20,902	28,159	....
Aug.	28,446	26,494	24,693	....
Sept.	27,928	34,262	26,156	....
Oct.	32,372	31,900	31,210	....
Nov.	37,167	33,034	32,899	....
Dec.	36,475	34,759	33,727	....
Totals ...	306,855	368,726	365,217	....

Hydro Output Up Further

General rise of 7.4% in primary loads, 4.3% in combined primary and secondary loads is reported by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario for May, 1941, over a year ago.

Rising primary load was general throughout the systems with the exception of a 3.2% drop in the load on the Northern Ontario Properties, which, however, showed a gain of 5.4% on combined loads. Explanation of the drop in primary in the system is that International Nickel supplements its own electrical generating capacity with primary power taken from Hydro when the company's water resources are low. They were lower a year ago than in May, causing a drop in this year's requirements.

Eastern Ontario systems showed a rise of 13.7% in primary, a drop of 4.4% in combined loads. Although the demand for secondary power continued at previous levels, generating and more especially transmission lines were not adequate to meet full demand in the face of advancing primary loads.

The new transmission line to Burlington from the eastern Ontario and Quebec power sources is now complete and undergoing tests of transformers, etc.

Monthly Summary of Loads

System	Month of May Max. 20-Min. Peak H.P. 1941	1940	Incr. %
Primary loads			
Niagara	1,255,496	1,160,858	+ 8.2
Eastern Ontario .	160,938	141,602	+13.7
Georgian Bay ..	41,305	32,033	+28.9
Thunder Bay ...	101,072	96,180	+ 5.1
Northern Ontario	200,608	207,250	— 3.2
Total all systems	1,759,419	1,637,932	+ 7.4
Primary & Secondary			
Niagara	1,465,925	1,420,375	+ 4.6
Eastern Ontario	161,168	168,572	— 4.4
Georgian Bay ...	41,305	32,033	+28.9
Thunder Bay	106,562	103,324	+ 3.2
Northern Ontario	260,126	246,803	+ 5.4
Total all systems	2,055,104	1,971,107	+ 4.3

Will End Gas Shortage In Big Industrial Area

Final stage in the solution of the southern Ontario natural gas shortages, which resulted in stoppage of flow to home-heating and industrial units last winter, is in sight with negotiations proceeding to meet supply problems in the Hamilton, Ontario, area.

Logical answer from the point of view of rapidly meeting the shortage, would be installation of propane or oil-gas plant to meet rising industrial demand. But this runs into the danger of prospective oil shortage in the province, and may be ruled out by Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle.

Further additions to Hamilton By-Product Coke's coal-gas plant are announced, following last year's step-up of 3.5 million cubic ft. in capacity. The new additions will add approximately 4 million cubic ft. daily, but are not expected to be complete for perhaps 18 months, would not likely be available until the oil crisis is past.

Barring relaxation of oil restrictions, most probable solution of the immediate Hamilton problem is shift of home-heating and non-war industrial units from gas to coal. Saving of gas thus achieved may not be sufficient to supply the needs of war industries, but it is expected that oil would be made available to meet any shortages in the essential trades, saving them from the delays of a shift to coal.

Decision on the Hamilton question will be third and final major step in solving the gas problem. First step was the authorization of a propane plant to be established near Brantford at cost of $200,000 to $300,000 to convert liquid propane shipped from Montreal oil refineries into gas form. Propane is a constituent of the refinery by-product, "still-gas." Installation of this plant is expected to be complete for the coming winter, and should prevent shortages in Paris, Woodstock, Brantford, Hespeler, Ingersoll, Preston, Galt and perhaps St. Thomas, all served by Dominion Natural Gas Co.

Pressure in the Union Gas lines, which tended to drop off toward the end of last winter under the drain of industrial demand, will be supplemented by direct use of still-gas, reformed and cleaned, obtained from the Imperial Oil refinery at Sarnia. The Union Gas plant is scheduled for completion in the spring of 1942, about the time when the natural gas wells usually "tire."

It is hoped that by the time the Brantford and Sarnia plants are in operation the shipbuilding programme in Canada and the U. S. will have dissipated fears of prolonged oil shortages.

Middle Income Group Slow Loan Buyers

(Continued from page 1)

scribed still higher than in the 1919 loan.

From the still sketchy figures on loan sales, some of the following inferences may be drawn:

Results appear better in rural sections than urban, better in small cities than large, and it does not appear that districts favored by war industries have much of an edge over other sections. Workers in plants and offices are reported to be better prospects than householders, although experience varies widely on this count. Close to 100 companies across the Dominion have exceeded their objectives, a few report that employees have subscribed 100%, in addition to being 100% subscribers under the War Savings plan.

Savings Deposits Down

Extent to which the loan is affecting savings deposits will not be known until after the end of the month, when the chartered banks publish their figures, but unofficial reports from individual banks indicate that from 20% to 40% of savings deposits have found their way into the Dominion war fund. Results are extremely spotty as in other aspects of the loan. Canadians would have to subscribe slightly over one third of their total savings deposits to buy $600 millions of bonds from accumulated savings.

Possibility of continuing the campaign for another week, as urged by some sections where canvassers were unable to reach their quotas is definitely out. The campaign will close on schedule, June 21 at midnight, according to G. W. Spinney, chairman of the Dominion committee.

Public Utility Earnings

Southern Canada Power

May:	1941 $	1940 $
Gross earnings	240,958	225,229
Less: Oper. exps.	69,462	63,107
Taxes	58,674	46,520
Net earnings	112,822	115,602
Less: Int., deprec. & divds.	112,215	112,198
Surplus	607	3,404
Eight Mos. end. May 31:		
Gross earnings	1,952,329	1,771,381
Less: Oper. exps.	548,725	552,637
Taxes	483,670	300,584
Net earnings	919,934	918,160
Less: Int., deprec. & divds.	900,316	894,130
Surplus	19,618	24,030

Overtime Pay Goes Into Fund

(Continued from page 1)

second shift or asking the regular staff to work overtime in one department for a limited period. After consultation the Overtime Savings Fund idea was adopted for a trial period of 20 weeks.

During this period the rush job and overtime was finished and there came a lull. With no work at all for a short time. But through the new fund regular wages were paid. After the layoff every man in the crew involved came back to work with all his current expenses paid. That experience sold the plan. "From that time on," stated a D. F. S. official, "there was no difficulty in expanding the scheme among all regular employees."

Applicants are asked to fill in the following form:

Hamilton, ..., 19..

I, ..., check No. ......, do hereby authorize and instruct Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited to deduct from my wages each payday an amount equal to my earnings for the number of hours worked by me in excess of 48 hours per week. A special bank account is to be opened by the Treasurer and Paymaster and is to be known as "Dominion Foundries and Steel Employees' Overtime and Savings Account." I do further authorize Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited to repay to me the said deductions in the following manner, namely: When the hours worked by me are fewer than 48 hours per week, then there shall be paid to me out of the money held for me in my account an amount equal to the earnings for the number of hours less than 48 hours per week I shall have worked at the average rate per hour paid for the hours actually worked.

I understand that in case of emergency, all or any part of the money may be withdrawn without delay and that should I leave the employ of the Company, the total amount credited to my account will be paid to me at once.

Signed ....

Witness ....

Extra outlays for sickness, operations and special payments on mortgages have already been met through this plan and in addition a most substantial part of current extra war earnings are being put aside regularly for future use.

Weekly Record of Financing in Canada

OFFERINGS OF CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN SECURITIES

Bond Issues—	Date Issued	Offered by	Rate	Due	Amount	Price	Yield
Dominion—							
Canada Treasury Bills	June	....	....	Sept. 12. '41	$40,000,000	99.834	.588%

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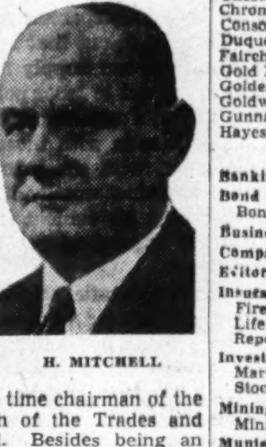
A111

H. Mitchell Named Head Of New Board

Labor Dispute Body to Investigate All Strike Threats

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Humphrey Mitchell will be named shortly as chairman of the newly created Industrial Disputes Enquiry Board authorized recently at Ottawa.



H. MITCHELL

Mr. Mitchell has been acting recently as secretary of the National Labor Supply Council. He started life in the British Navy, came to Hamilton, Ont., in 1912 as an electrician, and had a long record of service with the Grand Fleet in the last war. For many years he was active in labor circles and local politics in Hamilton and was at one time chairman of the Ontario section of the Trades and Labor Council. Besides being an ex-alderman of Hamilton he also represented Hamilton East in the Federal Parliament from 1931-35. From 1935 until the outbreak of war he was attached to the Department of Labor at Ottawa.

The new board is Ottawa's answer to the present acute period of labor unrest. It will act as a permanent "trouble-shooting" group to make preliminary investigation whenever labor troubles develop in wartime industry, under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

It is hoped it will be able not only to head off a great majority of requests for Boards of Conciliation under this act but also to take responsibility for actual settlement of potential strikes.

Whenever a board of conciliation is asked for, the Board will be responsible for advising the minister whether or not the dispute is bonafide and justifies the setting up of a conciliation board.

In addition to Mr. Mitchell as chairman, both labor and industry will, it is reported, be entitled to name a representative to the board. The labor nominee is reported to be E. W. Sinfield, president of the Toronto and District Labor Council.

The industrial representative will probably be from "outside" Ontario.

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Textile Activity Drops Slightly

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL—A slight decline in Canadian textile mill activity was experienced in May from the preceding month. Cotton Institute of Canada statistics reveal.

There was a drop in 500-lb. gross weight bales of cotton opened by Canadian mills in May to 45,183 from 46,404 in the previous month. In May, 1940, the Institute reported 45,020 bales opened.

April was a record month in the history of the industry. The Institute index of activity stood at 181.1. In the past month it dropped to 175.8.

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London Calling

By Atticus

The Last to See Westminster Glories? — The Man Who Went to Work on Hess — And the Duke of Hamilton

LONDON.—I recently took a party of half a dozen Indian R.A.F. pilots and three Canadian officers to show them the Houses of Parliament. Their interest in the historic debating Chamber of the Commons was so genuine that not only did they stand at the famous despatch box, and then view the Treasury Bench from the opposite side, but they went through the "Aye" lobby in support of an imaginary Government measure. As we were leaving the place a lovely spring sunshine came through the windows and mellowed the scene with a sense of deep tranquility.

Those officers from the outer Empire may have been the last visitors to see the Chamber before the eternal vandal struck and removed yet one more memorial to civilization. I have revisited the scene. How thoroughly, how crudely the bombs had done their work! A foolish mass of huddled masonry wide open to the sky, a ruin as complete as any in Rome, nothing whatever to suggest what it once had been.

Later I went to Queen's Hall to hear, or see, Malcolm Sargent conduct Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," which ends with a vast "Amen."

That night, in pursuance of his New Order, Hitler destroyed the temple of music as well as the people's forum at Westminster. The brave Philharmonic Orchestra, which has been carrying the solace of music to the bombed areas of the provinces, lost all its instruments and much of its valuable library of music. Who will replace the tools of their beloved trade?

* * *

Enter Herr Hess

The whole Nazi legend is so fantastic that perhaps we should not have been surprised when the deputy of Germany landed in Scotland like a visitor from Mars. I must confess that when I heard that Ivone Augustine Kirkpatrick of the Foreign Office had gone north to interrogate our guest, I would have given a lot to be present. Mr. Kirkpatrick possesses an unusual combination of qualities in being both alert and imperturbable. His twinkling eyes seem to say: "Well, my friend, that's your story, and, as stories go, it's not at all bad." Without allowing it to make him either cynical or morose, he has developed incredulity to a very high level.

I met him first at the Berlin Embassy shortly after the Nazi purge, when, in the pleasantest possible manner, he explained that the Nazis were nothing but a collection of gangsters. If the Deputy Fuehrer expected to be received here by a grateful and trustful people, he must have been quickly disillusioned when Mr. Kirkpatrick prodded him with his gimlet mind. Ivone Kirkpatrick, who now acts as foreign affairs adviser to the B.B.C., is forty-four years of age, was wounded in the last war, entered the Foreign Office in 1919, and won quick promotion. He admits that his recreations are hunting, lawn tennis, and golf. He should add to that "hating Nazis."

* * *

Duke's Misfortune

Kenneth Lindsay was telling some of us at Westminster how he and the Duke of Hamilton met Rudolf Hess during the Olympic Games in Germany. As a boxer with a wicked left and a formidable right, the Duke has always commanded the respect of men who glory in muscular prowess. To them he was something out of a Conan Doyle novel, the gentleman amateur, the aristocrat who fought the local blacksmith for a tankard of beer. Rudolf Hess, who is built on the line of a heavyweight was fascinated by the quiet, attractive Scot, and talked of his starting a youth movement in Britain in which physical well-being and discipline would turn these islands into a second heaven like Germany. The Duke was unimpressed, and thought no more of it, but Hess must have imagined that the seed would take root.

It is bad luck that a chance meeting in Germany should have resulted in the Duke being dragged into the present business.

* * *

Lord Stanhope

The appointment of Lord Stanhope in succession to Sir Evan Charteris as chairman of the Standing Commission on Museums and Galleries is taken as an indication that the Lords of the Treasury are fully alive to the importance of these institutions and to the magnitude of the task awaiting those who may have to deal with their reorganization, and perhaps reconstruction, after the war. The Royal Commission, out of which the Standing Commission came, contemplated that the office of chairman should be quasi-Ministerial with access to the Prime Minister, and the choice of an ex-Cabinet Minister seems to show that Mr. Churchill is of the same opinion.

Lord Stanhope, besides being the owner of one of the historic houses of England, has a good name in Whitehall as a patient and thorough administrator. His tact in negotiation will relieve the institutions under his care from any fear that their individuality might be impaired by high-handed treatment from above, or their progress by untimely parsimony.

* * *

Anglo-Egyptian Meet

The second annual luncheon of the Anglo-Egyptian Chamber of Commerce had a significance which needs no underlining. Again Lord Greenwood presided with a pervading friendliness, and the Egyptian Ambassador gave us encouraging sentiments and figures. His excellency is a man of parts—an economist, a politician, a raconteur, a fair bridge player and an expert at poker. What is more, he is a good friend of this country.

Captain Oliver Lyttelton, the President of the Board of Trade, spoke for the second time in two days. His voice is good, his humor is dry, and his appearance is first-rate, but he will have to add another two notes to his vocal range. When he does this and reinforces his present gesture with one or two others he will worry the favorites at Westminster.

* * *

Devotion

In a world where so much is harsh the death of Lady Frazer, following a few hours after that of her husband, tells a story of mutual devotion that strikes chords which vibrate too seldom. Sir James Frazer, O.M., was a scientist with the soul of an artist. "The Golden Bough" will be read when Hitler is a mere historical pest to the Fifth Form. He had so much to give to knowledge, but his eyes gave him trouble and he had many operations. When he eventually went blind his wife, a witty and cultured Frenchwoman, became his collaborator. When he died at the age of 87 it was almost as if the light that she supplied was needed no more.

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Optical Glass Ready in June

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—This month, for the first time optical glass will be made in Canada.

Heretofore all the optical glass used in this country has been imported. Because of war and the necessity of developing an independent supply, Research Enterprises Ltd. is now getting into production.

The Ilsley Tax Back-down

Now Get Only 1% Tax Revenue From 15% Levy

What's left of the Dominion withholding tax?

When the budget was brought down, Finance Minister Ilsley reckoned annual additional revenues from the tax of $30 millions, by the rise of 10% in the rate. But since then, the successive changes in the levy have knocked off at least $12 millions from his total. Together with the income lost by the application of the U. S. withholding tax increase, it looks as though Ottawa will be lucky to get $14 or $15 net revenue from the tax step-up.

Here's what has happened to the tax in respect of interest payments:

In the latest year for which itemized figures are available, total interest paid to outsiders by Canadians was $150 millions. Of this $81 millions, payable on Dominion and Provincial direct and guaranteed issues, is specifically exempt. Another $26 millions is payable to British holders of non-exempt bonds (actually, many of these would be exempt because payable in British currency). Bulk of the securities on which this $26 millions is paid is now, or soon will be, vested with British Government for repatriation. Securities so vested are exempt from the tax, since Canada does not tax the income of other Governments.

Balance of $42 Millions

That leaves a balance of $42 millions-odd payable to investors in U. S. It's hard to tell how much of this is exempt by reason of carrying the U. S.-payment feature, but a glance at Canadian bond holdings of some of the larger investors indicates that well over half of the bonds held are payable in U. S. funds. Making this deduction leaves a balance of about $21 millions in bond interest on which the tax is likely to be collected.

How about dividends?

For 1937, a year in which payments closely approximated those of 1940, total paid to non-residents was $175 millions. About $38 millions went to British and foreign investors, other than U. S. The British payments will likely be exempt because the securities have been drafted by the U. K., may in some cases be exempt because paid by wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries to British parent companies.

Bulk of the foreign payments, totalling $5 millions is now made to the Custodian of Alien Property. The 15% tax is deducted, but the total is small, and should the property be ultimately confiscated, the Dominion will have been taxing its own income. Since nothing is being paid out of the country on account of these investments, the Dominion is not saving on foreign exchange by the application of the tax.

Optimistic Side

Balance for the tax is thus the $137 millions paid to U. S. investors on account of dividends. From this must be taken the amounts paid by wholly-owned Canadian subsidiaries of U. S. firms. Here again, accurate figures are lacking, but direct investments of the U. S. in Canada amounted to about two thirds of the total, in 1937. Not all of these were wholly owned, but probably enough fall in this category to show that use of the $137 millions figure as the total taxable dividends will err on the optimistic side.

Only remaining important source of revenue for the tax is about $20 millions paid annually in rentals and royalties. The 15% tax has been altered in respect of certain of these items.

Film rentals are subject to a total 10% deduction instead of 15%. Where a non-resident receives rental from houses, etc., in Canada, his rental payments are docked the 15%, but at the year end, he can file an income tax return on the same basis as a Canadain resident, and if he would on this basis have paid less than what has already been deducted, will receive a rebate from the Dominion Government of the balance.

Adding these various tax sources, it appears that all Ottawa can look for as additional gross revenue from the tax is total payments of about $178 millions, at the outside.

Visible tax sources	Millions
Interest	$ 21
Dividends	137
Rents and royalties	20
	178

Ottawa's revenue gain (10%—$17.8 millions.

It is possible that the figure of $18 millions is fairly close to the truth, particularly if British securities are drafted by the U. K. at a slower rate than is justified by Canadian expenditures on British account.

Other Deductions

But this $18 millions is not all velvet.

There is still the $53.2 millions of investment income received by Canadians in 1939. About half of these payments are now subject to a 16½% deduction at the source as a result of the U. S. withholding tax. That 16½% is credited against the taxes paid by Canadians to their own Government, so long as it does not exceed the percentage of taxable income already being paid by the Canadian citizen.

Net result is that a possible $4.5 millions is lost to the Canadian income tax collector. Of this, up to $3 millions has resulted solely from the Canadian abrogation of the 1936 agreement with the United States, which brought an automatic increase in the U. S. rate from 5% to 16½%.

Writing off the loss in other income taxes it looks as though the net proceeds from the withholding tax will be roughly $14 to $15 millions, or just about 1% of Canada's total taxation revenues in the coming year.

No Return to 1936

Against this income the Dominion has to place the fact that the tax still applies against municipal and corporation bondholders, corporation stockholders. Backtracking by the Dominion has gone far enough to curtail revenues from the tax, not far enough to reinstate the old 1936 agreement for reciprocal taxation. Still in force is the 16½% U. S. rate of dividends paid by wholly owned Canadian subsidiaries. This takes a big gouge out of the revenues of companies coming under section 4-r of the Canadian tax, exempt from Canadian income tax because 75% or more of their assets are in the U. S. Such companies did not feel the old 5% rate, but the increase of 16½% would be sufficient in normal times to cause emigration to the U. S., if financial motives were the only consideration.

How It Adds Up

I. Interest		
Millions of Dollars		
Total paid abroad	**150**	
Less: Dominion & Provincial direct & guaranteed	**81**	
Payable to Britain on non-exempt bonds	**26**	
Payable to U. S. on non-exempt classes with U. S.-payment clause (estimated)	**22**	
		21
II. Dividends		
Total paid abroad	**175**	
Less: British & European	**38**	
Paid to U. S. by wholly owned subsidiaries in Canada	**?**	
		137
III. Rents and Royalties		
		20
Visible taxable payments		**178**
Ottawa's apparent revenue gain (10% of visible)		**$17.8 millions**

Keeping Posted

By JOHN C. KIRKWOOD

The spotlight of world interest is as restless as a river. Yesterday it was Libya; then Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete, Iraq, Syria. It is bound to return, from time to time to Iraq, below whose soil is a huge reservoir of oil, needed by Britain, wanted by Germany. Rosita Forbes, who knows Iraq intimately, calls Iraq "the key to Asia," and she contributes a well-informed article on Iraq to the current Maclean's Magazine. She tells of Major Glubb who wears the mantle of Lawrence and who is better known to the Duce than he is to the people of his own country, Britain. He is the man, says Miss Forbes, who can unite the Bedouin tribes today and complete the work begun by Lawrence.

* * *

Custom Rugs

Away down in a little Cape Breton fishing village a group of skilled craftswomen are making a rug for a Canadian house owner who is paying $1,500 for it. Custom orders like this, says Canadian Homes and Gardens, have been finding their way to Nova Scotia rug-makers for some years.

* * *

Fast Follow-up

Follow up a first success quickly. This wisdom explains the new booklet issued by Gutta Percha & Rubber, Toronto, which illustrates the badge designs of the Canadian Forces. A previous booklet illustrated valor and honor medals, and made a hit, as will also the new "badge" booklet.

* * *

"Other Men's Grief"

When you buy a second-hand car, you buy another man's griefs, so the saying goes. Such "grief" story is told in a letter to the editor of Canadian Automotive Trade. Here it is not the former owner so much as the dealer that made this buyer put vitriol on his pen. Offsetting this story, in the same issue of Canadian Automotive Trade (June issue) is an article, "Objective, Customer Goodwill." It is a story of the methods and policies employed by a Maritime dealer in used cars, Lawson Motors., Saint John.

* * *

Drug Troubles

What does a drugstore sell most of? Patent medicines. Second place is held by sundries, and third place by toiletries. Prescriptions have fourth place. Then tobacco; then stationery and magazines. This finding comes from an investigation made by D. K. Bell, advisory administrator of the Pharmaceutical Association of British Columbia. "I have not yet met one sound argument as to why drugstores should remain open until 11 or 12 o'clock at night," Mr. Bell says, and he finds the accounting systems of most druggists very defective; also their merchandising ability. The article in Drug Merchadising is salutary reading.

* * *

Buying a Suit?

Shall you wear your old clothes over again, or get a new suit or two—immediately? Clothes prices are likely to rise this autumn, say clothing manufacturers, reported in Men's Wear Merchandising. Clothes are already costing more because of increased freight and insurance charges. One Canadian clothing manufacturer reports that last year his firm paid out, for freight and insurance, $24,000 as against $8,000 for the previous year.

* * *

Bloom Prolonger

"Never before had I such a harvest of August bloom as in 1940," says J. B. Spencer writing of his garden in the June Canadian Homes and Gardens. He was writing especially of roses, and he tells of how he assured later-than-common blooming

* * *

On the Spot

Grocers were put on the spot by Edwin P. Geauque, executive director of the National Grocers Institute of the United States, when he addressed the Ontario Grocers convention in Toronto. He quizzed them, and gave prizes ranging from a dime to a dollar to the bright ones. Here are specimen questions: What is casein? Why is sockeye salmon higher priced than pink salmon? What is the difference between a calorie and a vitamin? Why is coffee roasted? Name five good building foods.

* * *

What's a Beverage?

What is a beverage: Ottawa says—so Canadian Grocer reports—that straight fruit juices sold in bottles are considered to be beverages, but when the same juices are put up in cans they are regarded as being a food commodity, to be served with meals. This distinction touches the consumer's pocketbook: there is a 25% excise levy on bottled beverages, whereas fruit juices in cans escape this impost.

* * *

Naming It

It's much easier to choose a name for your child than for your product of manufacture—if you are in the manufacturing business. There can be a million Johns and Janes in Canada without infringement of trademark laws, but when it comes to naming your product, beware. For the safety of a manufacturer of a product which is to be identified by a name or a design, there is a piloting article in Hardware and Metal. by an authority on patents and trademarks. This article should be filed.

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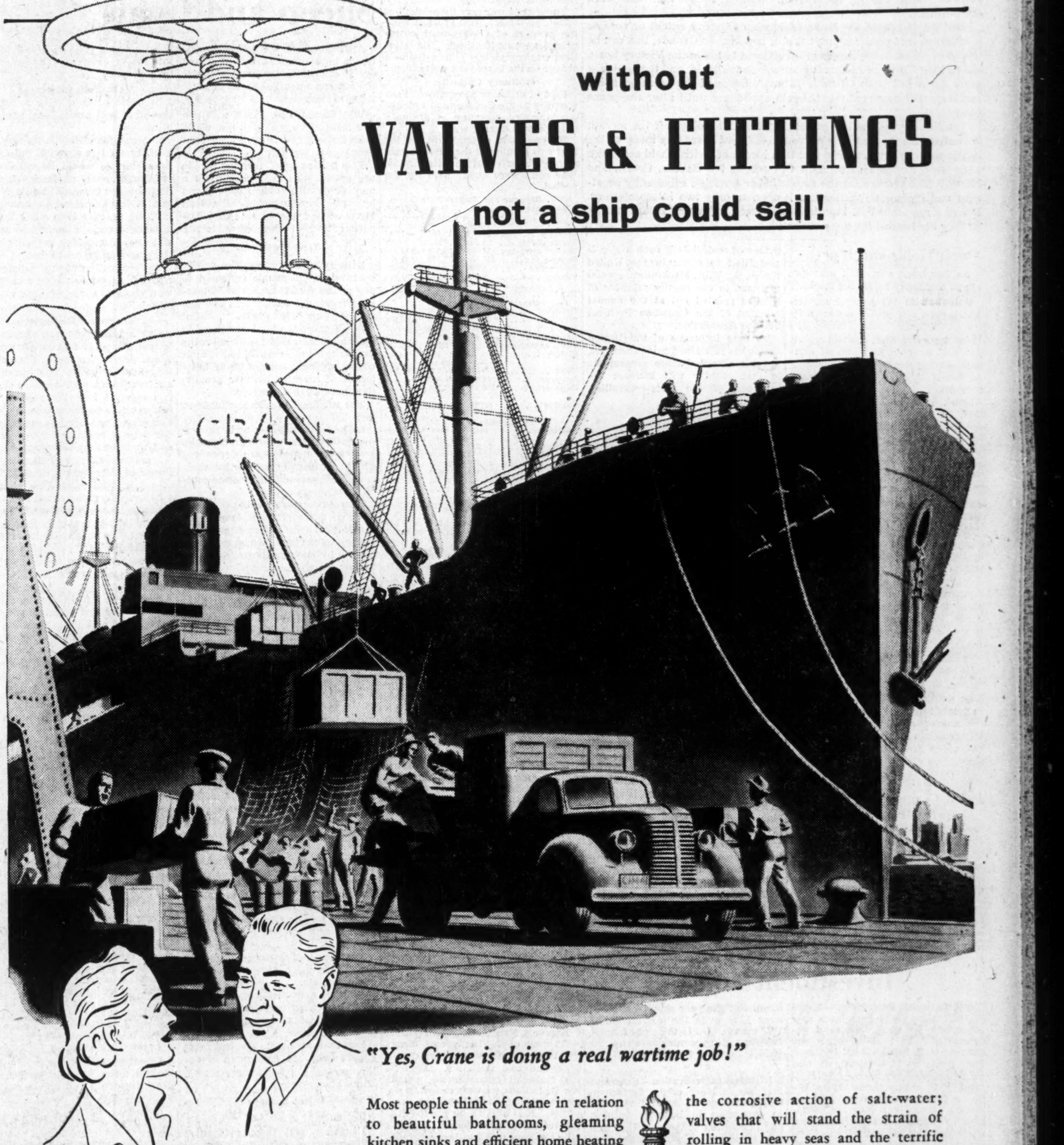


"Yes, Crane is doing a real wartime job!"

Most people think of Crane in relation to beautiful bathrooms, gleaming kitchen sinks and efficient home heating equipment. But to men of industry, Crane is also known as the manufacturer of many essential industrial products—valves, fittings and fabricated piping—which carry and control the flow of gas, oil, water, air and steam on which depends the motive power of the nation. *There are over 30,000 varieties of these vital units.*

For ships, there are indispensable valves and marine fittings that defy the corrosive action of salt-water; valves that will stand the strain of rolling in heavy seas and the terrific shock of gun-fire; fittings designed for utmost space economy and to function under the most punishing conditions. *Without them, no modern ship could ply the seas.*

Supplying this crucial need, together with the valves and fittings essential to the operation of railways, power plants, oil refineries, chemical industries and armament or ordnance plants, is one part of Crane's national* job.

BUY VICTORY BONDS

*CRANE 4-POINT WAR PROGRAMME

First, to supply all Canadian industry with the valves, fittings and fabricated piping vital to its operation.

Second, to utilize our plant capacity to the utmost in filling the Government's munitions requirements.

Third, to furnish plumbing and heating materials for army camps and workers housing.

These three must take precedence

* * *

Fourth, as in peacetime, to guard the nation's health with adequate plumbing and heating equipment for home and institutional use.

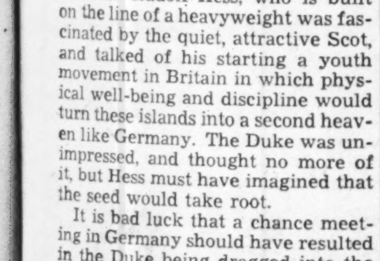
Crane's four plants and Crane's workers are putting everything into this four-fold task. It is their contribution to Canada's all-out war effort.

CRANE

CRANE LIMITED; HEAD OFFICE: 1170 BEAVER HALL SQUARE, MONTREAL
Branches and Warehouses in 18 cities in Canada and Newfoundland.

Crane Limited, Montreal, Que. • Port Hope Sanitary Mfg. Co. Ltd., Port Hope, Ont. • Canadian Potteries Limited, St. Johns, Que. • Warden King Limited, Montreal, Que.

WHY
NORTH BRITISH
IS A BETTER BALL

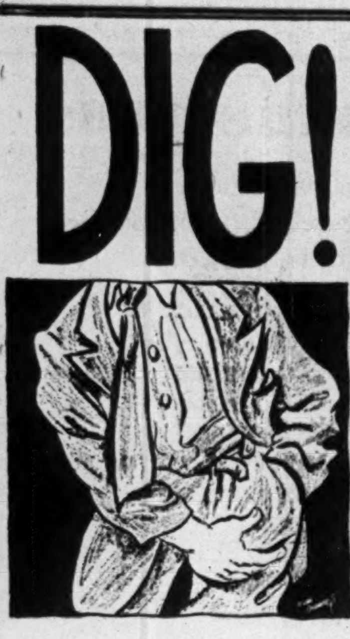


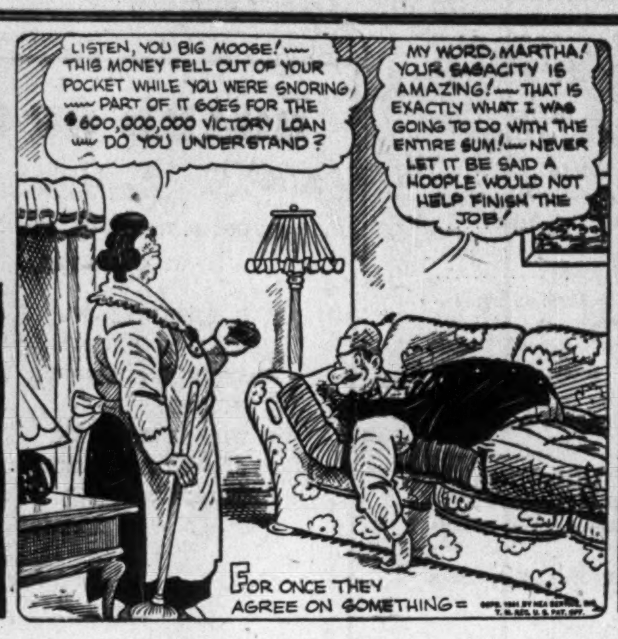
The uniform playing quality characteristic of North British Golf Balls is achieved by means of a combination process of hand and mechanical winding that ensures perfect sphericity. As a result of this more costly process North British Golf Balls are true in flight and on the green.

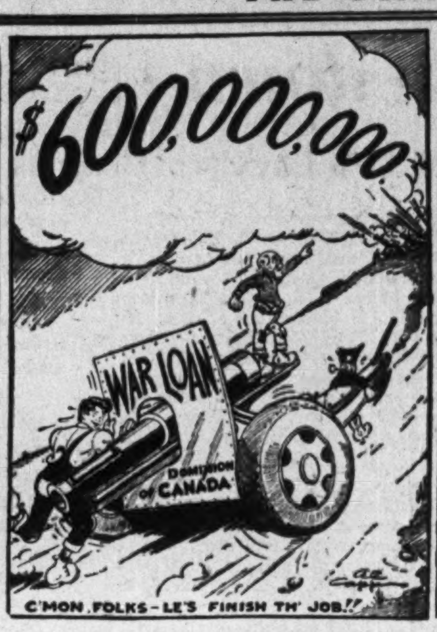
The extra yardage obtainable with North British Golf Balls is due to the semi-liquid core which, expanding internally after manufacture, provides, an extremely high-tension or "Supercharged" ball.

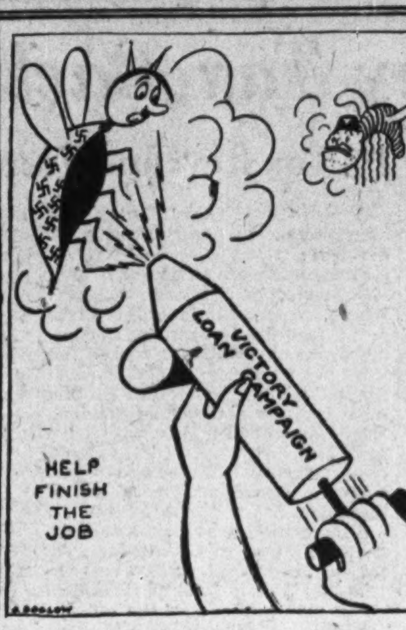
A few rounds with a North British Ball will prove these facts to your own satisfaction.

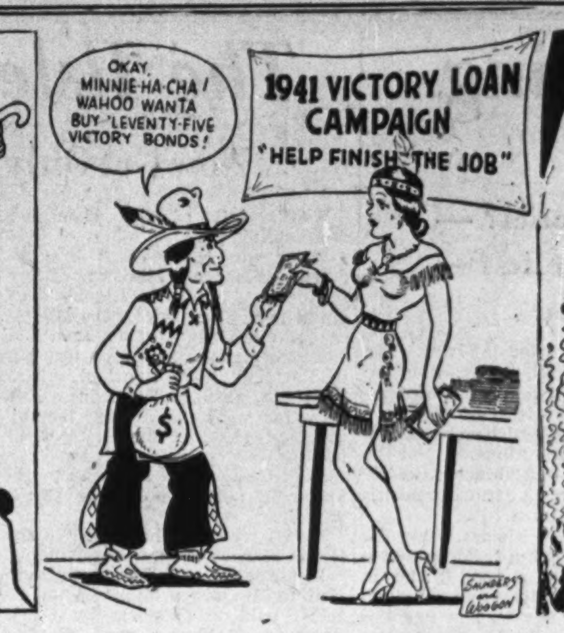
NORTH
IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND
BRITISH
Perfected Product of Scottish Skill
The North British Rubber Co. Limited
384 King St. W. Toronto, Ont.

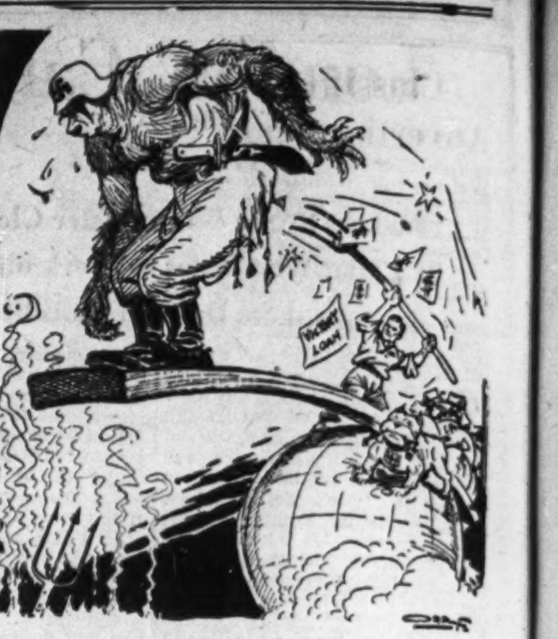



LISTEN, YOU BIG MOOSE! — THIS MONEY FELL OUT OF YOUR POCKET WHILE YOU WERE SNORING — PART OF IT GOES FOR THE $600,000,000 VICTORY LOAN — DO YOU UNDERSTAND?
MY WORD, MARTHA! YOUR SAGACITY IS AMAZING! — THAT IS EXACTLY WHAT I WAS GOING TO DO WITH THE ENTIRE SUM! — NEVER LET IT BE SAID A HOOPLE WOULD NOT HELP FINISH THE JOB!
FOR ONCE THEY AGREE ON SOMETHING=






OKAY, MINNIE-HA-CHA! WAHOO WANTA BUY 'LEVENTY-FIVE VICTORY BONDS!
1941 VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN "HELP FINISH THE JOB"
$
SAUNDERS and WOGGIN



Investment Trends

Stock Prices Firmer With Volume Small

Advance Stalls After Breaking Through Trading Range — Off-market Sales Show Big Buyers Confident

Although the recent strength in security markets has been somewhat disappointing in its failure to "follow through," the rise at least carried prices out of the narrow trading range that had been established.

But the failure of the move to develop either in extent or volume is evidence that public support is still lacking. In Canada, this can be traced in part to the tying up of investment funds in the Victory Loan, but in New York, no such ready answer is available, and the apologist must again fall back on "war jitters." Some of the more sensitive investors will apparently not regain confidence until after the peace treaty.

Continuing success in distributing British holdings off the market indicated that this extreme nervousness is not shared by many of the larger security buyers. The fact that blocks of British-held securities have been disposed of steadily throughout the Balkan, Cretan and North Africa retreats, in the face of labor troubles, commodity shortages and diplomatic difficulties is open to only two interpretations. Either large-scale U.S. investors are correctly judging future trends, or they are headed for the poor-house.

Stock Yields and War

Neither large nor small investors are paying fancy prices for stocks.

Attention to the general scepticism toward war profits is drawn by the Cleveland Trust Company's latest bulletin. The bulletin points out that average yield of all dividend-paying stocks traded regularly on the New York Stock Exchange rose from 5.05% at the end of August, 1939, to 7.4% by May 31, 1941. In the 21-month period average price had declined from $37 to $27 per share, and average annual dividend rate rose from $1.84 to $2.02 per share.

Putting it another way, stocks were selling at 14 times their dividend in May, against 20 times at the outbreak of war.

Since 1900, stocks have been cheaper than this only four times—in 1917, at 12 times dividends; in 1921 at the same level; in 1932 for a short period at about nine times dividends and in the 1938 sell-off when the low was 12½ times dividends. Present pattern follows closely that of the Great War, with the same refusal on the part of investors to place normal valuations on wartime earnings.

Each of the previous low-confidence points was followed by a rise in prices ranging from 3 to 15 times the annual dividend payment, the latter peak in 1929, when stock prices reached 27 times the dividend payment.

* * *

Price Control Future

So far in this war prices for commodities and manufactures have been held to very moderate increases by price control policies. But the near future probably will see the control machinery subjected to a much greater test than hitherto.

As the United States swings into full production of the tools of war it will be extremely difficult for Canada to prevent increases in prices of materials if such a rise is permitted to occur in the United States, Dr. W. A. Mackintosh, special assistant to the deputy minister of finance pointed out at the annual meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association.

To date influence of the United States has restrained price increases, but the all-out defense programme of that country will increase the problems of the price-controlling authorities.

* * *

Rationing and the Oils

What rationing may or may not do to earnings of distributing companies is not yet clear, and won't be until we learn what the United States decides to do in the way of economizing transport, assisting in convoy duty, and how rapidly the shipbuilding plans of Canada and the U. S. can overcome the shortage.

Current outlook is for a limited period of rationing only, pending completion of tankers and pipe lines, and it appears possible that the oil companies will not lose much more than the extra business which the 1941 step-up in consumption has brought. There is a possibility that not all of this increase will be lost, since the efficiency of the existing transport facilities is being enhanced.

Although there is undoubtedly a gap in the prospect for the companies which cannot be estimated until the outlook clears, the longer run implications are generally regarded as favorable. The Portland-Montreal pipe line, for instance, is viewed as a definite economy move that will show in future earnings statements of the companies using it. (As common carriers, pipe lines can be used by other companies than the owners.) More marked in the U. S. than in Canada, many of the steps that will be taken would have been justified in peace time by the saving involved, but were held back by the difficulties of securing rights of way and redistributing traffic.

Investment Notes

International Petroleum.—Earning of International Petroleum now appear to be above dividend requirements. In 1940, 94 cents per share in U. S. funds ($1.034 in Canadian funds at 10% premium) was earned, against the current $1 dividend in Canadian funds. Other aspects of the report show that although current earnings are hampered by wartime trade restrictions, crude reserves, particularly in Peru and in the Mene Grande interests, are mounting. Benefits in 1941 should be felt by the reorientation of British demand to western hemisphere sources, although this does not necessarily mean that International Petroleum would be shipping direct to Britain, and the flow would be dependent entirely on the tanker situation.

* * *

Silverwood Dairies Ltd.: Initial dividend has been declared on present common stock of Silverwood Dairies. The payment, for 20 cents on June 30, will be made to shareholders of record June 14. Operations of the company have been showing improvement recently, and the refunding of the first mortgage bonds from a 5% to a 4½% rate, together with new terms on sinking fund provisions of the 6% debentures has helped to pave the way for dividends.

* * *

Brazilian Traction: Fact that per share earnings of Brazilian Traction only gained one cent over 1939 reflects the tardiness of the substantial improvements shown in the later months. Operating results of the subsidiaries ran behind 1939 to the end of June, but each of the last three months of the year showed gains of over 12% over the corresponding 1939 month. Up to the end of April, 1940, operating earnings are running 16.34% ahead of the 1940 period.

* * *

Distillers Corporation - Seagrams increase in bank credit agreement to $38 millions at April 1 was due to expansion in business volume, and imposition of the new U. S. impost on liquors, swelling customers' accounts receivable, it is officially explained. In addition acquisition of new distilleries has necessitated larger banking accommodation.

* * *

Security transactions affecting companies in Canada are reported for April by the S.E.C.:

Grandview Mines, Inc.:—H. L. Schermerhorn, officer and director, increased his holdings by 5,000 shares to 110,450.

Howe Sound Co.:—Reeve Schley, officer and director, gave away 200 shares, holding a balance of 5,101 shares.

Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting:—J. H. C. Waite, director, increased his holdings 4,800 shares between November, 1938, and October, 1940, holding a total of 9,300 shares at the end of that month. Frank L. Crocker, a director, also increased his holdings 500 shares in December, 1940, to a total of 17,500.

TREASURY BILLS

Interest rates turned higher on the latest issue of $40 millions of Dominion of Canada Treasury Bills. The bills brought an average of 99.85364, or a yield basis of 0.588% compared with the previous sale at 0.584%. Bills are dated June 13, and mature Sept. 12.

Costs of War Triple in May

But "Ordinary Expenditures" Also Show Gain of $861,000

Reflecting the steady acceleration of Canada's war finance plans, revenue and expenditure of the Dominion Government gained sharply in May over the same month last year.

All sources of revenue, except customs receipts, yielded more to the Dominion treasury.

The cost of war rose threefold, but offsetting factors, such as relief from the support of Government enterprises, were emphasized. The latter item was completely eliminated as a charge on the taxpayer's pocketbook.

Ordinary Costs Rise

Cost of ordinary government rose, contrary to the Government's pledge for stringent economy of ordinary departments during war.

Revenue and expenditure for the first two months of the current year showed the effect of war stimulation. War costs were quadrupled for the period.

Revenue and Expenditure

Revenue:	1941	1940	Change
	—In $000's—		
	May		
Customs	10,712	12,367	—1,655
Excise duties	7,842	7,814	+28
Excise, sales tax	34,328	16,154	+18,174
Income tax	165,581	97,169	+68,412
Post office	3,308	2,904	+404
Sundry	2,634	1,255	+1,379
Total	224,405	137,663	+86,742
Expenditure:			
Ordinary	39,947	39,086	+861
War	90,006	23,718	+66,288
Capital	59	124	—65
Relief works, etc.	492	410	+82
Govt. enterprises	....	3,750	—3,750
Sundry	15	124	—109
Total	130,519	67,212	+63,307
Revenue	224,405	137,663	....
Expenditure	130,519	67,212	....
Surplus	93,886	70,451	....

Two Months to May 31

Revenue:	1941	1940	Change
	—In $000's—		
Customs	20,855	20,910	—55
Excise duties	15,028	14,429	+599
Excise, sales tax	49,380	23,122	+26,258
Income tax	207,994	112,092	+95,902
Post office	6,308	5,504	+804
Sundry	3,294	1,955	+1,339
Total	302,859	178,012	+124,847
Expenditure:			
Ordinary	64,921	64,087	+834
War	136,290	34,075	+102,215
Capital	183	140	+43
Relief works, etc.	627	524	+103
Govt. enterprises	67	3,750	—3,683
Sundry	14	124	—110
Total	202,102	102,700	+99,402
Revenue	302,859	178,012	....
Expenditure	202,102	102,700	....
Surplus	100,757	75,312	....

Market Opinions

Market analysts continue to favor a rising market ahead. Recent mild strength in the face of unfavorable developments has substantially increased this confidence, although caution is still marked.

Financial World, New York.—While recent weeks have sorely tried the patience of those seeking capital appreciation, this does not appear to be the time to abandon invested positions. On the contrary, there is adequate basis for acquisition of additional holdings, with liberal yielding stocks backed by prospects of continuing good earnings, holding out the most attractions for the average individual.

* * *

Magazine of Wall Street, N.Y.—With a more hopeful psychology, small items of good news become big and big items of bad news become small. It is quite possible that such a major psychological change has been begun or is in the making, based on the over-all faith that it will be a long war, that American aid will become decisive and that Hitler will not prevail.

* * *

Barron's, New York (The Trader):—Absence of lasting group movements is symptomatic of the dearth of speculative initiative. Respecting financial commitments, people are still at sea when it comes to decisive action. As to "profitless prosperity," it is still to be proved that federal levies and higher costs will entirely consume the increased national income. Though stocks still seem to be in an extended period of accumulation, rather than on the eve of a sweeping forward movement, the maintenance of a liquid position by investors and speculators in the present dynamic economy is akin to the assumption of a defensive role in warfare. Risks of a static war position require no demonstration.

Harding Carpets Earns 27 Cents in Half Year

After allotting about 60% of earnings for Government taxes, earnings of Harding Carpets Ltd. for the six months ended Apr. 30, 1941, first half of the current fiscal year, amounted to 27 cents per share. In spite of the drain on cash resources to pay taxes, working capital has increased to $491,588, states A. E. Cuthbertson, president, in a letter to shareholders.

On April 30, when the spring season terminated, records indicated the highest sales figures for any spring season in history. This was a reflection of the prevailing intense activity in retail trade, but was achieved in spite of the handicaps of raw material difficulties and enlistments. Earnings for the six months ended April 30, 1940, were equal to 31 cents a share.

Here are a few samples of the help being given to the Victory Loan campaign by more than a score of this continent's most famous cartoonists, comic strip and panel artists. Some weeks ago, an invitation to give this form of help went out and the response has been overwhelming, according to Victory Loan officials. Reproduced here, (considerably reduced in size) are the contributions of Rube Goldberg, of the New York Sun; Saunders and Woggin of Publishers Syndicate with their Chief Wahoo; Orr of the Chicago Tribune; Al Capp of the Li'l Abner strip; William Freyse of Major Hoople fame; and Otto Soglow, famed cartoonists of King Features Syndicate.

Mr. Ilsley Divides the Sheep and Goats

Application of the excess profits tax to individuals has raised a loud cry of discrimination because under the act some are liable for tax and some are exempt.

Why should John Jones, who is a fire insurance agent, pay tax, while John Brown, who is a life insurance agent, does not?

This is the sort of question people are asking. To deal with them a number of rulings have been issued by the Department of National Revenue and the Income Tax Department which administers the tax.

Who Must Pay

Broadly speaking every person in business in Canada is supposed to pay excess profits tax when his personal revenues exceed the average for the years 1936 to 1939.

But because the tax is supposed to be one on increased business profits due to the war, certain individuals whose revenues are not likely to be increased directly by war production have been exempted.

The act itself provides exemption for:

Individuals carrying on a profession either alone or in partnership, provided the profits are dependent wholly or mainly on his or their qualifications and if little or no capital is employed.

Taxpayers who, in the taxation year, do not earn more than $5,000 before providing for any payments to proprietors, part owners or shareholders by way of salary, interest or otherwise.

Small Businesses

For people in business such as running a store or factory the question of exemption or non-exemption depends on whether the revenues exceed $5,000 or not. But it is not so easy to draw the line with regard to professional activities.

Take for instance a musician. If he is playing in an orchestra he would be exempt. If he is the leader and manager of an orchestra he would be taxable because he would then "be in business."

To clarify the situation the Department of National Revenue has issued a table of professional activities dividing those the authorities consider taxable from those who are exempt. The list is as follows:

Exempt

Exempt are:

Learned professions: clergy, lawyers, notaries, doctors, dentists, accountants, auditors, actuaries, teachers (e.g., private schools or business schools unless owned by a company).

Engineers: architects, civil engineers, mining engineers, chemical engineers, etc.

Artists: musicians, actors, radio entertainers, writers, artists.

Professional athletes: golf pros, hockey players.

Personal services: life insurance agents (who are employees of one life company), hairdressers, masseurs, chiropractors.

Not Exempt

Not exempt are:

Druggists and drug companies, business consultants (that is taxpayers engaged in the business of business consultants).

Builders, metallurgists and gold refiners, assayers and analysts.

Musical and dramatic agents and entrepreneurs, printers, advertising agencies, photographers, publishers.

Promoters, proprietors of arenas, etc.

Insurance agents (other than life), brokers, commission agents, tailors, real estate agents, customs brokers, insurance adjusters.

Based on British Act

This division is based, it is understood, to quite an extent on rulings made by the British authorities under the old Excess Profits Duties Act of 1915.

Various factors have been taken into account.

For example a life insurance agent is usually an employee of one company and therefore his work is of a professional nature while the fire insurance agent often writes insurance for more than one company. He is considered to a greater extent to be in business for himself.

The druggist might easily claim to be a professional man. But he usually has a shop also and therefore "is in business." Consequently he pays tax.

In Both Classes

In some cases a man might be classed as both professional man and in business.

An example of this is an editor of a paper who is also the publisher. As editor he would be entitled to exemption as a professional man. As publisher he would be liable for tax. It is understood in cases like this, the practice is to allow the individual a certain amount as salary and then to consider the balance as revenue from the business.

The exemption of professional incomes from tax has been a cause of annoyance to those who are classed otherwise.

Reason for Distinction

One reason for the distinction it is understood is that when professional people become ill their earnings usually cease. The income of a man with a business where capital is employed however should normally continue for a time at least. Employees are usually considered not to be in business for themselves and therefore are exempt.

Finance Minister Ilsley in the House of Commons quoted the case of a man who painted pictures for a living. This man even if he earned twice as much in 1940 as the average in 1936-39 would not be liable to tax. The same applies to a lawyer or doctor he said.

Examples of how the tax on different classes would work are as follows:

Suppose a life insurance agent's income averaged $6,000 a year between 1936 and 1939. Then in 1940 he earns $10,000. He would pay no excess profits tax. But a fire insurance agent who showed the same earnings in each period would be liable for excess profits tax.

Similarly take a musician whose earnings averaged $7,000 a year in 1936 to 1939. If he earned $10,000 in 1940 he would pay no excess profits tax. But the leader of the orchestra, because he is a contractor and in business would pay.

Record Exports Flour & Wheat

May Shipments Are Up 50% From Previous Month

Flour and wheat exports soared to record levels last month.

In flour alone the total was over 1.3 million barrels or almost double the amount exported in May a year ago and about half a million barrels ahead of April of this year. Average price of $3.84 was up from last month though below the corresponding period in 1940.

Wheat exports of almost 30 million bushels were 50% better than the previous month and up six millions from last year.

Details as supplied by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are as follows:

	Quantity Barrels	Value $	Aver. $
May			
1938	297,126	1,623,454	5.46
1939	515,778	1,522,791	2.95
1940	722,595	3,046,505	4.21
1941	1,340,258	5,148,011	3.84
Five Mos. Ended May			
1938	1,351,828	7,702,887	5.69
1939	1,822,109	5,517,431	3.02
1940	3,242,698	12,825,850	3.95
1941	3,710,788	13,449,947	3.62

WHEAT EXPORTS

	Quantity Bushels	Value $	Aver. $
May			
1938	3,370,545	3,713,697	1.10
1939	13,655,266	8,662,068	0.63
1940	23,466,320	21,336,909	0.90
1941	29,622,929	24,605,484	0.83
Five Mos. Ended May			
1938	18,508,487	22,830,552	1.23
1939	36,676,451	22,473,508	0.61
1940	54,132,175	49,274,871	0.91
1941	75,907,722	63,623,258	0.83

Louisiana Land Issues Shares to Employees

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Montreal Stock Exchange has been advised by Louisiana Land & Exploration Co. that 37 shares of stock have been transferred from the treasury to employees in accordance with terms of the employees' stock purchase agreement. During May the company acquired 2,100 shares of capital stock, leaving 35,048 shares outstanding at the end of the month.

Gen. Electric Helps Bring Tourists

Boost for Canada's tourist trade is the "welcome folio" presented by Canadian General Electric Co. to delegates to the American Institute of Electrical Engineers convention held this week at Toronto.

Folio runs 48 pages on the various attractions of the Dominion, is long on pictures and sharp on verbal descriptions. Printed on high grade glossy stock, 16 in. by 11 in., the "Welcome" is designed to be a lasting souvenir and an attraction for those at home in the United States.

Photographs portray the Dominion from south to north, east to west, winter and summer. Not forgetting the interests of the convention delegates, C.G.E. has shown Canada at work as well as at play, devoting full-page spreads to the Isle Maligne power plant, Vancouver Harbor, railways and oil fields as well as summer playgrounds.

High spots of the album are "Arctic Transportation," a dog-team resting outside a northern church, a threshing scene in western Canada, and a shot of the LeMoyne coming down the Welland Canal near Thorold.

In its "Welcome," Canadian General Electric has not only put Canada's best foot forward to outsiders, but has done a service to all Canada in making this dramatic and painstaking contribution to national wartime need.

Silk Textile Wages Raised

MONTREAL.—Increase in minimum wages paid in the silk textile industry is provided for in Ordinance No. 5 of the Quebec Government appearing in the Quebec Official Gazette.

Average hourly rates are increased by the ordinance four cents an hour. Minimum rate for assistant foremen is set at $22 a week, against $20 formerly. Office staff wage minimum is placed at $12 a week, against $10. Minimum for messenger boys and office boys is lifted from $6 to $8 a week.

The new regulations will be effective July 5.

B. C. Salmon Industry Faces Its Biggest Year

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Marketing of British Columbia's salmon pack this year will be left to the industry, and the Canadian Government has no present intention of taking it over as intermediary between the trade and the British Ministry of Food supply.

"The Canadian Government has entered the picture, however, by giving assurance to the British Government that the United Kingdom will be able to get 1.2 million cases of salmon from British Columbia this year, on the basis of a maximum pack of 1.7 million cases. The balance would be distributed between the domestic market and Empire countries.

This means that the fishing industry of the west coast is faced with the biggest production job it has ever handled. The average total sale to the United Kingdom during the years 1936-38 inclusive was 380,000 cases, and last year Britain bought 568,441 cases. The objective for this season, therefore, will be more than double last year's big pack. It will mean that about 400,000 cases more than in 1940 will have to be packed this year.

The question of price is now being discussed between packers and fishermen. The British Government has offered a figure slightly in excess of last year's, but costs of production have increased considerably since then.

Canadian Celanese Ltd. Pays Living Bonus

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canadian Celanese Ltd. has announced a cost of living bonus of 5% to date from May 11. The company previously paid a 5% living bonus last September, at which time the company instituted its policy of progressive wage increases to meet the rising cost of living.

Refrigerator Sales Climb in April

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Sales of household refrigerators in Canada during April totalled 8,898 units, according to the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association. This compares with 7,292 in April, 1940.

In the first four months of the current year sales of refrigerators amounted to 23,356, against 22,236 in the corresponding period of of the previous year.

Public Utility Earnings

B. C. POWER CORP.

May:	1941	1940
Gross earnings	1,455,544	1,348,169
Less: Oper. exps.	1,143,758	1,003,200
Int. & pref. divd.	186,666	187,668
Bal. for A stk.	125,120	157,309
Five Mos. end. May 31:		
Gross earnings	7,534,236	6,867,822
Less: Oper. exps.	5,558,426	4,898,335
Int. & pref. divds.	935,329	940,329
Bal. for A stk.	1,040,481	1,029,159

"These smart new Firestones make it look like new!"
The New Firestone DELUXE CHAMPION with "SUPER-SPEED" CONSTRUCTION
Firestone DeLuxe Champion

A set of smart, streamlined Firestone DeLuxe Champion tires gives your car an entirely new appearance. And what's more important, they make it *doubly* safe because they are now built with the famous Super-Speed Construction — the same way racing tires are made.

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- ★ GUM-DIPPING
- ★ Safety-Lock CORDS
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Thrifty Buyers—Ask about the 3 LOW-PRICED FIRESTONE TIRES ★HIGH SPEED ★STANDARD ★SENTINEL

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Classified ads. cost 4c. per word and figure for each insertion. Minimum ad. 12 words. Add six words when box number is required. When replies are to be mailed to advertiser, add 10c. Classified ads. payable in advance. Contract rates on application.

WANTED

ASSISTANT to General Manager—metal and woodworking plant engaged on war work. Must have executive ability, knowledge of production, costs, and employee control. Sales experience desirable but not essential. Replies will be treated in confidence. Apply in first instance stating age, experience, salary expected, to Box 90, The Financial Post, Toronto. Applications will not be considered from anyone now engaged in war work.

FOR SALE

LARGE BRICK HOUSE: 7 rooms and bath, hardwood floors, furnace, electric lights, tap water. Hard and soft water, also garage. Apply Box 1050, Streetsville.

"Britain Delivers the Goods"

and still continues to produce fine woollens, despite heavy enemy action.

An exceptionally fine assortment of worsteds and tweeds for Spring wear have now arrived. May we have the pleasure of showing you these fabrics.

Levy Bros.
MAKERS MENS CLOTHES
89 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues:	Rate	Year	Due	Price
Viceroy Mfg. ...	4½%	1952	July 1	103
Morrison Brass	▲7½%	1947	July 1	101
Victoria Realty .	■6%	1948	July 2	102¼
Inter-C. Bak. ..	*5½%	1948	July 1	102
Ham. By-Prod.	†5%	1955	July 7	102.918
Victoria Realty .	°6%	1948	Aug. 15	102¼
Drawn by lot:				
*$44,000.	▲$9,000.	■$13,500.		
†$51,500.	°All outstanding balance.			
Stock Issues:				
Goodyear Tire .	5%	Pref.	June 30	52¼

Foreign Exchange

During the week June 10 to June 16 there was no change in the quotation on the United States dollar at Toronto and Montreal which was $1.10 for buying and $1.11 for selling. The sterling rate likewise was unchanged at $4.43 buying and $4.47 selling. The rate is published daily by the Foreign Exchange Control Board.

Other Currencies, June 16

Australia ...	3.58	N. Zealand .	3.61
India	.3372	S. Africa ...	4.47
Japan	.2608	Hong Kong .	.2725

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Whether you be here on business or pleasure, do not deny yourself the enjoyment of delicious meals meticulously served, in the cool and refreshing atmosphere of our 'Outdoor Terrace'!

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Why not stay at 'The Berkeley' . . . it's smart . . . it's centrally located for business, shopping or just browsing . . . and dining outdoors is certainly a most delightful change. A distinguished address, with a reputation for quiet, comfort, service and hospitality.

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1188 SHERBROOKE ST. W.
MONTREAL'S FINEST RESIDENTIAL THOROUGHFARE

Bond Markets

Victory Loan Mops Up Accumulated Funds

Lower Treasury Prices, Rising Current Loans Show Effect of Big Loan — Refunding Market to Follow?

Some of the anticipated market influences of the Victory Loan are beginning to justify predictions. Dominion Treasury Bills have reversed their upward price movement in the last two sales, and the yield basis is now 0.588%, against a wartime low some weeks ago of 0.58%. Size of the move is insignificant, but that the trend has been reversed shows that investment funds held in Treasury Bills pending final investment in the Victory Loan are now tied up in the longer term obligations.

Installment buying is understood to be having an effect on the use of bank credit even greater than anticipated. Preliminary indications from one chartered bank promise an increase of 15 to 20% in current loans by the end of the month. If that condition applies throughout the approximately $1 billion of current loans in Canada, it will mean that from one-fourth to one-third of the Loan is being bought on credit.

Refunding Ahead?

What sort of markets will follow the Loan?

Fact that new issues have been reduced to a trickle of treasury bills since investment dealers left for Victory Loan posts would indicate that some increase in public offering is likely in the near future. Most of these are expected to be in the municipal field, of a refunding nature.

Position of the municipalities generally is one of the brightest spots in the investment picture. Practical removal of the relief burden, plus rising incomes and the sale of tax lands brought a flood of refunding after the Second War Loan. The position should now be further enhanced, and the beginning of national unemployment insurance on July 1, brings assurance that at least part of the relief burden is permanently lifted.

* * *

Not Many Provincials

A smattering of provincial refundings is also looked for, although maturities in the latter half of 1941 are rather light. Quebec has $10 millions of 2% bonds falling due Aug. 1, and another $5 millions on Nov. 1, but few other important maturities are on the horizon. The market for provincials is not likely to be favorable until some definite agreement is reached on the Ilsley proposal for the temporary surrender of the personal and corporation income tax fields.

But unless there is some major change in the present outlook, the bond market in the next few months appears likely to repeat the performance of the past half year — confined to refundings and the storing up of investment funds for the next Victory Loan. Recent strength in the more speculative sections of the corporation bond list is regarded hopefully in some quarters as a possible precursor of reviving new issue markets, but such signs have appeared before, without any lasting influence.

* * *

Building Post-war Market

But the long-range effect of the Victory Loan seems definitely favorable.

To date, the number of subscribers is well over three times the total of 150,890 reached in the Second War Loan, and the average subscription size has been cut to less than half. Although total subscriptions do not yet compare favorably with the 1919 loan, remember that the present loan is the second full-dress popular appeal of this war (War Savings was the first) whereas the 1919 loan was the last of a series, came after a period of rapidly rising income with low taxes and after the enemy's defeat.

What the 1919 loan and its predecessors did in building up the investment and savings habit in Canada is likely to be repeated by the Victory Loan and those that may follow. Some investment dealers attribute the expansion that followed the Great War to the funds accumulated and the investment experience provided by war lending. In these two important particulars at least, the basis is being laid for wider public participation in investment markets after the end of this war.

Plane Workers Consider Strike

5,000 Employees of Five Montreal Plants to Take Vote

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Date for taking a strike vote for the 5,000 aircraft workers at Montreal district plants has been tentatively set for June 26.

The vote will be taken by Aircraft Lodge No. 712 of the International Association of Machinists, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The union reached decision on the vote when negotiations for a new agreement between five aircraft manufacturers' representatives and employees collapsed. The vote will be taken preparatory to asking for a conciliation board to investigate the workers' claims. Present agreement expires July 1.

Ask Wage Increases

Original demands of the aircraft workers were for:

1. Increased wages: $1 an hour for toolmakers, against 85 cents at present; 80 cents and 85 cents for journeymen, compared with 75 and 80 cents; 65 cents for class A production workers, against 60 cents; 55 cents for class B workers, compared with 50 cents.
2. Reduction in working week from 48 hours to 44 hours.
3. Closed shop.
4. Pay at the rate of time and a half above an eight hour day, or four hours on Saturday, and double pay for Sundays and holidays.
5. Vacation with full pay.
6. Equal pay for men and women engaged on same work.
7. 10 cents an hour extra for night shifts.

Employers Reject Demands

The workers were told by T. R. McLagan, chairman of the committee representing aircraft manufacturers, and executive of Canadian Vickers Ltd., that the employers could not meet these demands.

The union moderated its demands to a blanket wage increase of five cents an hour; equal recognition of male and female workers and cost of living bonuses. It is willing to sign an agreement for the duration of war provided the aircraft companies agree to a closed shop, according to Robert Haddow, general organizer of the International Association of Machinists.

Aircraft manufacturers involved in the dispute are: Noorduyn Aviation Ltd., Canadian Car & Foundry Co., Federal Aircraft Ltd., Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., and Canadian Vickers Ltd.

TEMISKAMING MEET ROUTINE

Annual meeting of Temiskaming Mining Co. was routine, with reports adopted and directors re-elected. No activity is being carried on at present. Property held in the Porcupine area may be valuable at some future date, it is thought.

Aluminum Deal Now Pending

(Continued from page 1)

opment is a second huge order for aluminum which, as stated elsewhere in this issue, is reported nearing completion.

This would be in addition to the earlier order for $63 millions of the war-precious metal and would mean that probably one half of the entire Hyde Park programme in so far as it affects U. S. purchases in Canada will be devoted to this metal.

Further economic co-operation between Canada and the United States is indicated in the joint announcement from Ottawa and Washington this week that joint committees of enquiry had been created to "explore the possibility of a greater degree of economic co-operation" between the two countries.

The Canadian committee will include R. A. C. Henry, Prof. W. A. Mackintosh, J. G. Bouchard and Alex Shelton. From time to time H. L. Keenleyside, who is Canadian secretary to the main Defense Co-ordination body, will also sit on the committee.

C. I. O. Ultimatum To Gold Mines

(Continued from page 1)

development. With no markets that must be retained, the mines if necessary could close down entirely for a time if too severe demands should be made under a strike threat. Naturally the mines would be reluctant to take such a drastic step as a shut-down, but, if necessary, it is believed that this would be done. With gold badly needed for financing the war effort, however, the Government might not want a shut-down. There is no indication to suggest at this juncture that labor leaders' hopes of getting their demands with the Government in control would be realized; rather the contrary.

Over 5,000 workers are affected altogether by the demands made on the 12 mining companies. The companies concerned not only include those on the "main break," Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves, Teck-Hughes, Macassa, Kirkland Lake, Sylvanite, Toburn and Golden Gate, but more outlying operations such as Upper Canada Mines, Bidgood and Brock Gold Mines.

Mexico Exhibits At Toronto "Ex."

Arrangements are understood to have been completed for the Mexican Government to show at the Toronto Exhibition this season.

This decision on the part of the Mexican Government reflects the increased interest of Mexico in building up trade with various countries of the British Empire. One important publication, the Boletin Financiero y Minero de Mexico, ran a special Empire Day supplement on May 24.

Imported Labor Agitators

Say Mildly Courageous Action Alone Needed

By KENNETH R. WILSON
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

Last week's three-day conference among Canadian manufacturers has etched out very clearly the nature and extent of Canada's present critical labor problem. The highlights as disclosed by discussions among representative employers, labor and government officials are these:

> The illegal strike is as unnecessary as it is dangerous. It can quickly be prevented if the government takes prompt, resolute action to see that existing laws are enforced.
>
> Most current potential strike threats can be traced to a handful of agitators many of whose records are known to the police. If an adequate enforcement job were done to rid labor leadership of subversive influences this source of trouble could be cleaned up very quickly, it is claimed.
>
> Employers themselves must do some house-cleaning as regards stabilization of wages, working conditions, etc., if they wish to continue under the "umbrella" of order-in-council 7440. Some important steps in this direction have already been taken as a result of the C.M.A. deliberations last week.

There is need for much greater "educational" work by both the Government and employers. Many employees, for example, are ignorant of the Disputes Act provisions which make strikes in war industries illegal prior to a conciliation board meeting. They are easily flim-flammed by self-seeking agitators especially when the Government moves in ponderous, half-hearted fashion to check illegal strikes when they do occur.

Never Heard Rules

The question of education is closely related to everything that is happening on the labor front. It gives a clue to what is or is not being done to head off a labor crisis in war industry.

Thus government officials have admitted much ignorance on the part of thousands of new, raw munitions workers as to the effect of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act on war industry. This 35-year-old statute applied originally to essential industries such as transportation, utilities and the like. It has now been extended to cover all war industry and makes any strike or walkout such as the C.G.E. "holiday" absolutely illegal with penalties for those who are responsible and who participate in such lawbreaking.

Realizing this ignorance and realizing the need of a clear statement of the Government's position and intentions under the act, some official publicity for wide circulation among industrial war workers was prepared at Ottawa. The Financial Post is informed that such a statement failed to obtain approval of the cabinet.

The Government, it is said, felt it was too "provocative" and that the best way to handle the situation was to continue to let sleeping dogs lie in the hope that they would never wake up.

Propaganda Drive

On the other hand, workers are being continually subjected to a barrage of propaganda, some of it definitely subversive, and little of it calculated to give workers a sense of responsibility and pride in their war effort.

For example, munitions workers at one of the biggest Canadian plants received recently through the mail a pamphlet of the Young Communist League of Toronto entitled "The Young Steel Worker."

It urges workers to organize and fight. Its arguments parallel those propagated in the so-called "Canadian edition of "Steel Labor," published monthly by Steel Workers Organizing Committee at Indianapolis. The Communist pamphlet is described on the masthead as

> "an independent fighting paper for young steel workers which exposes the poor treatment given to youth in steel, urges the young people to join their union to fight for better conditions, tells the truth about war and points to Socialism as the only final solution to the problems of young workers as well as the whole Canadian people. It is not a union paper but a paper that helps to build unions."

At the C.M.A. meeting last week, Ralph P. Bell, director-general of aircraft production was critical of Canadian manufacturers for not having done more themselves to offset this propaganda and to stimulate and encourage war workers. Having just returned from Great Britain he said bluntly he was "shocked at the attitude of labor in Canada." He expressed the view that 90% of the employees would follow good leadership but that industry must take some responsibility for not having given that leadership. He showed copies of war posters which had been developed and contributed by individual aircraft manufacturers for distribution throughout Canadian plants. The aim of the posters is to impress on workers their responsibility in the war effort. Talks by returned pilots to plant workers was another feature of the educational work being carried on in Canadian aircraft plants.

A suggestion that the C.M.A. undertake an educational programme of its own among Canadians was ignored.

Official Protest

One result of the C.M.A. labor conference was a strongly-worded telegram sent to Prime Minister King after the meeting had concluded. A small delegation headed by President Harold Crabtree attempted to interview the Prime Minister on Tuesday last week but was unsuccessful. Later in the day, Munitions Minister Howe in an off-the-record statement, chided manufacturers for not "cleaning house" and urged more general observance of order-in-council 7440 on the part of war industry.

The telegram to Mr. King urged that the government:

> "Take action immediately as the whole labor situation is rapidly deteriorating and will deteriorate still further and become a grave menace to the entire war production effort of this country."

Said the manufacturers:

> "Do not think for a moment that it is a question of the usual matters, such as wages, hours of labor, conditions of working, and cost of living. These are practically non-existent and can be settled without difficulty.
>
> "The sinister, underlying new factor is that groups of dangerous men are trying to seize control of the key war industries of this country, in order to control the workers and to make a levy on wages that are paid to the workers and to obstruct and restrict the output of munitions which are so sorely needed in the war. . . .
>
> "We are deeply concerned and disappointed that no action has been taken to date by the Canadian government to enforce the law against illegal strikes and subversive activities on the part of a comparatively few professionals, mostly Communists, who do not want settlements and whose interests lie in promoting in every possible way discontent and unrest leading to strikes."

The telegram concluded by urging the government, first, to "immediately stop all illegal strikes by the enforcement of laws already enacted.

"Second, that you immediately make those laws effective by the internment, not only of those who are guilty of inciting to illegal strikes and generally doing their utmost by creating discontent and unrest, but also the disseminators of subversive propaganda, written or oral, whose object is to obtain control so as to degrade decent unionism, sabotage the efforts of industry and play into the hands of our enemies to the end that our war effort may fail."

Due for Purging

Evidence that union leadership in Canada is due for a purging is supported by what is now happening in the United States. Last week at Washington the efforts of President Philip Murray of C.I.O. to "purge" leadership of subversive elements threatened to cause open revolt in the ranks of labor. Administration leaders were reported to have given both the C.I.O. and the rival A. F. of L. virtual orders to clean house of left-wing agitators or else face stringent federal action.

C.I.O. leaders in the U. S. have apparently been given a list of officers of affiliated unions who are suspected by the Government of having fomented strikes in defense industries and to hinder the U. S. rearmament programme rather than to improve the conditions of workers.

In Canada it is reported that police officials have collected considerable material of a similar nature but that so far there has been little disposition on the part of the Department of Justice to act promptly and effectively in cleaning out this type of racketeer.

Offers Information

One responsible labor official in Canada is reported to have expressed his willingness to supply the government with information about left-wing agitators in his own group if the government would co-operate and act promptly to exterminate the trouble makers.

At the Seigniory Club last week one top-ranking war leader remarked bluntly "this whole situation could be cleaned up in 24 hours if there was less pussyfooting by responsible ministers."

One important move made by the Government during the past week and which it is believed may do something to alleviate labor pressure and unrest is the formation of the new Industrial Disputes Enquiry Board. This board is to be chaired by Humphrey Mitchell, former labor M.P. at Hamilton and now secretary of the National Labor Supply Council. It will have two other members, one a representative of labor and the other of industry.

Its job is to head off potential investigations under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act wherever possible and also to provide quick, permanent machinery for settling strike problems effectively and promptly. Mr. Mitchell is one of the most effective labor leaders which this country has produced in the past two decades. He commands much respect among labor and industry, has plenty of common sense and is governed by a deep-seated passion for winning the war.

"Law Violation"

As for the much-discussed Order-in-Council 7440, Ottawa's attitude as revealed clearly at the C.M.A. meet is that industry, while paying lip-service to this programme with its essential wage ceiling and cost-of-living wage bonus features, has been guilty of undermining the effectiveness of the act by granting wage increases all along the line which violate the spirit of the law.

To this allegation industry replied: "If Ottawa wants P.C. 7440 enforced it should have put teeth and substance into it and should publicize it. Originally this order-in-council was to have been a definite, decisive programme for war wages and working conditions. Ottawa emasculated it and finally issued the order merely as a "suggestion" to boards of conciliation set up under I.D.I.A.

Middle Ground

The middle ground in this dispute has already been tried out.

It is that most wartime employers welcome the Order-in-Council and feel that it offers solid ground on which to base a wise wartime wage policy and curb potential labor trouble.

They would like to see it given more "teeth" but admit that in order to make it effective there must be co-operative effort on the part of many local trades, industries or plants to stabilize wages and working conditions within their own area. (Last week Mr. Howe cited one plant in which no less than eight different wage schedules prevailed competitively with one another).

Since the meeting last week at least one important conference has been held toward such stabilization and smoothing out of rates—many of which have been bid up to extreme heights by manufacturers themselves in order to avoid labor trouble and retain skilled employees, etc.

Louis S. Laurent, K.C., Quebec (left), and Hon. Wilfrid Gagnon, Montreal, have been added to the board of directors of Industrial Acceptance Corp., increasing number of directors to eight from six.

Overtime . . . usually steps up overhead . . . and if mailing means overtime, the Postage Meter usually means a way out . . . *Printing* postage is faster than sticking stamps . . . Machine sealing of envelopes is faster than manual sealing . . . Meter mailings are never held up by a shortage of stamp denominations . . . The Meter holds any amount of postage *safely,* needs fewer trips to the postoffice . . . Automatic postage accounting takes neither time nor effort . . . and a Pitney-Bowes Postage Meter soon pays for itself in overtime savings alone . . . Call our nearest office for a demonstration on your own mail, or use the coupon . . . soon! . . .

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This illustration from "Aircraft Production" shows a close-up of an operator welding an intricate fuselage joint in which six tubes are joined to the main tube running straight through.

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The Editorial Page . .

War Strikes Should Be Made Illegal

Prime Minister King told a group of American newspaperwomen that there were no industrial strikes in Canada and the Minister of Labor, Mr. McLarty, told Parliament that with the return of the C.G.E. strikers in Toronto there were none of consequence.

It is to be hoped that these statements do not suggest official complacency about the situation. Mr. McLarty made a similar statement once before and the next month there were some 75,000 man days lost in strikes.

There is no assurance of an end to defence strikes, legal or illegal, because there is no evidence yet of a firm policy by Ottawa to prevent such strikes. Yet all over Canada, the press is expressing the indignation of the people over the callousness of predatory labor groups which use the strike weapon, no matter how much harm it does to our war production effort.

The Calgary Herald says that the Government shows but mild disapproval when workers in the industrial front desert their posts in the face of the instant and appalling danger to which our country is subjected. The Windsor Star calls these strikes "open warfare." The Saint John Telegraph-Journal calls for no toleration of the few selfish exceptions to the general rule of loyalty. The Toronto Daily Star contents itself with objecting to "illegal" strikes but the Ottawa Citizen wants all strikes completely banned under war conditions. The Montreal Star also supports a ban on all war plant strikes. It says "Only firm action now will prevent more serious stoppages later."

Everywhere the press is calling for firm action to prevent defense strikes; for equally firm action to stop the spiralling of wages under governmental encouragement. There is little evidence that Mr. King and his ministers are prepared to call a halt to strikes that sabotage production.

Canada Can "Steal the Show"

The New York Herald-Tribune report of address by Hon. J. L. Ilsley, at Detroit, says he "stole the show" at the huge convention he addressed.

Mr. Ilsley made a simple, factual statement of Canada's war effort and the non-inflationary policy of taxation adopted to pay for it.

Canada will always "steal the show" at such meetings, when our ministers undertake to answer the question Americans are asking about our part in the war.

The Government should rid itself of its inhibitions against "propaganda" across the border. All we have to do is to satisfy a healthy appetite for accurate information that already exists.

The isolationists are not hesitating to misrepresent our war contribution. Millions of friendly Americans would like the ammunition with which to answer isolationist misrepresentations. To provide them with such answers is not to spread unwanted propaganda.

The British Government is now re-organizing its information work in the United States under Sir Gerald Campbell and it may be taken for granted that the U. K. will not continue to lag far behind the Germans in this field, as they have in the past.

One Canadian editor who recently visited a strongly isolationist community across the line was besieged with enquiries. He addressed one audience of 900 business men from 38 states; he appeared on a half hour forum over 178 radio stations; he was interviewed over another 50,000-watt station on Canada's war contribution; and he was asked to prepare a statement that was read over another 50,000-watt station.

Surely these invitations—not one of which he sought—indicate a hunger for information on Canada's war activities.

The new Minister of National War Services, Hon. J. T. Thorson, will discover—as he gets into his job—that so far as the United States is concerned, there will be little need for him to manufacture opportunities to get Canada's story over to our friends across the line. The opportunities exist by the thousand already. Ottawa's job is merely to see that no demand for articles about Canada, speakers from Canada, or war exhibits goes unsatisfied.

Our information work, certainly so far as the United States is concerned, is a story of missed opportunities. The New York Times, in welcoming the publication of the latest little pamphlet, "Canada at War," said, "This might profitably have been done long ago." Perhaps under Mr. Thorson we shall be less reticent. It is gratifying that the Prime Minister finally accepted an invitation to speak in the United States. It is gratifying that some minor items of literature have been prepared for distribution to American enquirers. It is gratifying that we now have a press liaison officer in Washington.

No doubt the Prime Minister regards these as major steps. He must have taken them with misgivings. He will find that Americans welcome them and would like more such steps to be taken until our story is spread from coast to coast among the American people. An equally important field for information service exists throughout the whole of Latin America.

Mr. Dunning, a Great Leader

It is a tragic misfortune that Hon. Charles Dunning cannot play a larger part in giving inspired leadership to Canada's war effort. Last week at the Canadian Manufacturers' Association meeting at the Seigniory Club he spoke for a few minutes on behalf of the Victory Loan. Many of those who listened declared it to be the most moving appeal they had heard from Canadian lips since the war began.

Mr. Dunning knew his audience and his subject. His statement was very simple, very brief. But it packed terrific punch because it touched the heartstrings that pull on pursestrings. He was talking to a highly intelligent audience but he knew full well that men are governed as much through the emotions as through the intelligence. He gave his audience a patriotic thrill and an inspiration that has been tragically lacking in Canada's war effort.

Through Allied War Supplies Corporation, and through his honorary chairmanship of the war loan campaign, Mr. Dunning has been giving generously of his commanding ability and his wide experience in aiding the war effort. It is a great misfortune that his health will not permit him to go across the length and breadth of Canada arousing his fellow-Canadians as few others seem to be able to arouse them.

Training Ground For Leaders

In all the discussion about the appointment of undersecretaries to represent various over-worked cabinet ministers in doing routine work in the House of Commons, the most important argument is usually overlooked.

A system of undersecretaries would provide a training ground and a testing ground for future leaders.

For years Canada was known at the League of Nations as the young country that was governed by old men. We do not like to make a man a cabinet minister until he has had experience, until he has proved himself. But we give the younger men in Parliament scant chance to gain experience. When one of them is suddenly promoted to a cabinet job he may fail, simply because he has jumped from the bottom rung of the ladder to the top without taking the intermediate steps.

If we do not provide a system for training leaders we should not weep over our lack of leaders.

Growing Out of Debt

Canada's war costs this year, including assistance to Britain, will amount to more than half the total cost of the Napoleonic Wars to Britain.

As Britain did from those wars, we shall emerge with a greatly enlarged national debt. But if Canada grows in population and industry and adopts sound fiscal policies in the postwar years, we can outgrow the burden.

After 1815 Britain's National Debt was the equivalent of a third of the national wealth and to service it and pay interest on it took 8 per cent of the national income.

By 1914 Britain's National Debt represented only five per cent of the national wealth and interest took only one per cent of the national income.

But we cannot afford to let the debt grow unnecessarily by wasteful government expenditures, not connected with the war.

Editorials in Brief

Almost one million tons of wartime shipping is under construction this year at Canada's Pacific ports. Herr Hitler will feel pretty glum when he realizes that these shipyards are more than 6,000 miles from the nearest Nazi bomber's lair, while every port in the Reich is within easy reach of the British.

* * *

Marketing control is here to stay, asserts the Farmers' Advocate, adding that after the return of peace "farmers will not willingly abandon all forms of control and expose themselves again to the unadministered law of supply of demand."

This is certainly a bold prediction in view of the unhappy recent history of attempts at market and price control of such natural products as wheat, cotton, coffee and rubber. Almost invariably these experiments left producers worse off than when they were started.

* * *

American newspapers are filled with stories about Canada's discussion of gasolineless Sundays, gasoline rationing, etc.

It would be difficult to contrive any type of propaganda more likely to do injury to our travel business.

Ottawa might profitably issue a statement which would be in the nature of a pledge that any scheme of gasoline rationing in this country — other than joint U. S.-Canada rationing plans — would not be applied to any car bearing an American license plate until after one month's notice had been publicly given and in any event not before September 15.

* * *

The striking advertisements published by "Eaton's of Canada," in the New York Times and in "Life" magazine, are a splendid contribution by a great Canadian institution to Canada's travel effort.

No organization in Canada stands to benefit more from various government efforts to bring tourists to Canada than does the T. Eaton Company. But Eaton's has never been content to share the national benefits of the work of other organizations without making a positive contribution on its own account.

Its advertising in American publications has more than commercial significance. It is applied patriotism of a high order.

* * *

A continuing job of arousing public support for our part in the war has been done since the war began by the Universal Life Assurance and Annuity Company of Winnipeg. It has circulated scores of reprint articles, public addresses by leaders, wall posters, etc. Of each of these, many thousands of copies have been printed and distributed throughout Canada and the United States.

The resourceful president of the company, S. C. Tweed, seems to miss no opportunities to give circulation to any worthwhile address, article or poster that appears anywhere in Canada or Great Britain.

* * *

The mystery of why Hon. C. D. Howe thinks it necessary to twist facts out of recognition is unsolved. Speaking last week he said:

> "One year ago armament orders in Canada totalled less than $60,000,000. War production consisted merely of a few types of shells, together with a modest output of small arms ammunition. During the past 12 months we have built a gigantic armament industry in Canada. Over $400,000,000 has been spent in constructing crown properties for the manufacture of shells, guns, tanks, automotive equipment, bombs and machine tools. Total war orders placed in Canada to date exceed $1,700,000,000."

A jump of from $60 millions to $1,700 millions looks very impressive. Actually there has been no such rapid placement of orders in the past year. The record is excellent, so much so in fact that it is good enough to stand by itself without distortion.

The trick words in Mr. Howe's statement are those which make it a comparison between "armament" orders a year ago and "total war orders" today. On May 22 last year Mr. Howe declared that total orders placed in Canada amounted to $300 millions. He was not then using a figure of $60 millions.

The achievements in war supply in Canada are so great that they do not require stunt figures to support them. But not until every man in the fighting forces of the Empire is fully equipped for an offensive against Germany should any minister of the crown start patting himself on the back.

Mr. Howe's carelessness in the use of figures will not lose us the war. But what it can do is to create such smug self-satisfaction with our achievements that we let up on the persistent, unyielding drive for greater effort that alone will shorten the war.

The Minister of Munitions and Supply would get better results by presenting the actual facts more nakedly. He should be constantly presenting us with constant challenge to do better, to move ahead with greater speed and greater efficiency, to clean up the many unsatisfactory production situations that yet remain.

Other People's Views . . . . . .

The Canadian Editorial of the Week

Why Make It a Racket?

Farmers' Advocate

Labor leaders on this continent have taken hold of a good movement and made it a racket.

All fair-minded people would like to see working men paid a wage that will permit them to live comfortably, enjoy the amenities of life and rear their families properly. The labor movement has unquestionably raised the standard of living for the masses in urban centres, though to some extent at the expense of those engaged in the primary industries. Withal, public sympathy is with the laboring classes and governments have ever been ready to grant union demands.

Labor leaders have sensed this and have seen in the movement an opportunity for self-aggrandizement that they have capitalized to the full. In fact the leaders have gone so far that they are alienating public opinion in United States and kindling a flame of protest in this country that will rapidly undermine confidence in our Government if sterner action is not taken to ban strikes and settle all disputes without interruption in production.

After ten years of economic grief and almost two years of war, through which farming has been the Cinderella of all the industries, rural people are not in a frame of mind that permits them to look with any degree of tolerance on strikes, walkouts and disputes that terminate in a lessening or cessation of production.

While waiting for the tools Britain is being hammered unmercifully. Her armies suffer defeat after defeat because they do not have the armaments and equipment necessary to engage successfully in modern warfare. This whole continent is vulnerable at a thousand points because we do not have what it takes to defend it, and all this time disputes are arising that interrupt production of the needed tools, prevent deliveries, and cause frustration and dismay.

It is, in fact, very effective sabotage, that governments are permitting. Surely the situation is now critical enough to warrant sterner measures that are fair to all but adamant in one regard, namely, that racketeering must cease and the wheels must turn.

* * *

The Mail-box

Not Exaggerated

Editor, The Financial Post:

I must take exception to your editorial, "Poor Eggs or Good Paint."

Our local egg grading station is paying, 16, 18 and 20 cents for eggs which doesn't make it considerably more than 13 to 18 cents as quoted by Miss McPhail. Also I have an invoice before me of the wholesale cost of one quart of enamel at $1.36 so it is quite conceivable that the farmer's wife would pay $3 per half gallon.

While I don't agree with a lot of Miss McPhail's political views, living in a small country town and being conversant with conditions, I can find nothing exaggerated about her articles. In fact I could write much more extremely myself by taking certain actual cases in this locality. City and urban dwellers do not realize the farmer's present conditions of working and living and while I do not feel capable of offering a solution, surely the first step is to have the conditions brought forcibly before the public.

JUST A STENOGRAPHER.

Georgetown, Ont.

* * *

As Others See Us

Must Shoulder Costs

Stettler (Alta.) Independent

The Alberta Teachers Alliance represents a group of shrewd bargainers and they took time by the forelock and made sure that increased taxation would be nullified by increased salaries and that the cost of the war as far as they were concerned would be passed along to the ultimate ratepayers.

This scheme to pass along increased war costs by increased salaries is now the policy of all union organizations. The Financial Post takes up the matter in its issue of May 17 which it calls the big Wage Problem and it sums up the matter in the following paragraphs:

1. It would defeat the basic double purpose of war taxation to meet the war costs as much as possible by direct assessment on the incomes of all citizens. It would also add greatly to the cost of war production.
2. It would touch off the beginning of an inflationary spiral with adverse effects on the national economy, war financing and the workers themselves.
3. It would involve an unsound and inequitable principle, as the employer would virtually be relieving his employees of any war sacrifice.

* * *

Absurd Calculation

Vancouver Sun

The Financial Post, which is very good at figures, but obviously knows nothing about life, has lately achieved a remarkable calculation. It announces that a bachelor living in Ottawa and having an income of half a million dollars a year will pay 96% of it in taxes to the federal government.

What a preposterous assumption! Ottawa claims to have the most beautiful girls in Canada (a claim which we do not entirely admit) and, in such a place, is The Financial Post trying to tell us that there will be any bachelor with half a million a year?

* * *

Spaniard Listens In

W. L. Clark in Windsor Star

The Duke of Alba held a luncheon in London recently. According to The Financial Post, the Spanish duke's guests included General Odlum of Canada, General Fuller and Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. During the affair, Generals Odlum and Fuller discussed the possibilities of a German invasion of Great Britain. General Odlum expressed the view that the Nazis will try to invade Britain and that attempt will be followed by a British invasion of Germany. General Fuller did not believe in the possibility of invasion of Britain. Evidently Mr. Bennett retained his own thoughts on the matter.

What appealed to us in the news as strange was that two prominent generals should discuss so openly the possibilities of an invasion while having lunch with the Duke of Alba who is one of the key men of Spain.

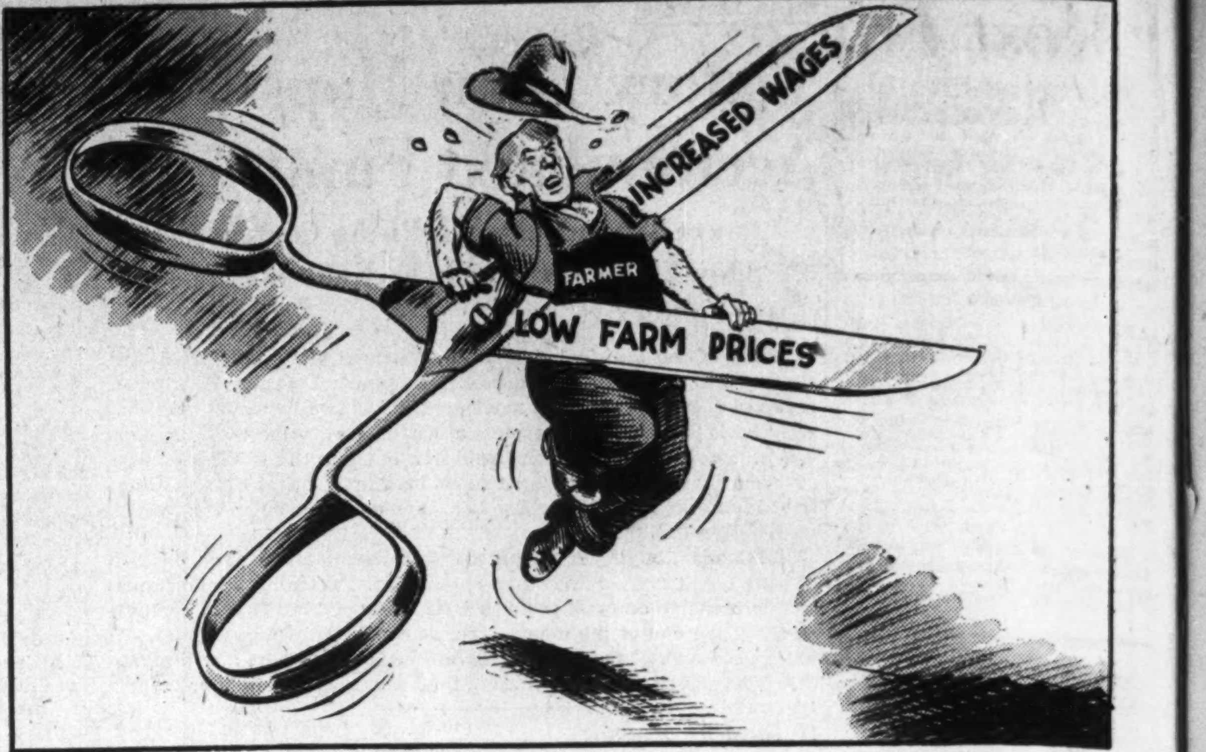
Maybe the generals should have taken a look at some of those warnings advising everyone to be discreet.

* * *

Agriculture's Sacrifice

Simcoe Reformer

Agricultural prices are depressed and the farmers in distress; the prices of industrial products are rising and industry is booming. This is a most unsatisfactory state of affairs; but the cause of both conditions is the same — the war. War has closed down the whole of the continent of Europe as a market for our farm products and curtailed other markets. It is war again that has created a demand for the products of our factories—especially war material—such as we have never known before. Former agricultural prosperity was based on a huge and steady export market which has now been lost. "Loss of the major part of our farm export market," says The Financial Post, "and consequent low prices constitute the sacrifice Canadian agriculture is making in this war. It is a sacrifice of no small proportions, but it is inevitable." We are not sure that we agree with that last word. Surely statesmanship can find a way of equalizing the sacrifice.



—Cartoon by Grassick

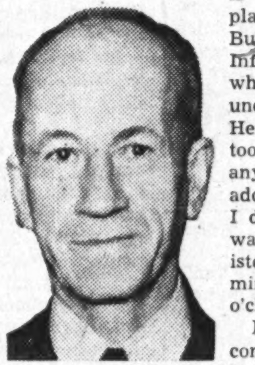
CAUGHT IN THE SCISSORS

Post-Scripts . . . .

Canadian Viking

When Joseph Thorarinn Thorson, M.P. for Selkirk, presented to the House his report as chairman of the War Expenditures Committee, it was noticed Premier King watched him closely. The next morning, when the House resumed its business at 11 o'clock, the Prime Minister announced Mr. Thorson as Mr. Gardiner's successor as Minister of National War Services.

There would be no connection between these two items were it not for the fact the new Minister was asked if he had any plans for the Bureau of Public Information which will be under his care. He replied it was too soon to make any plans and added: "After all I did not know I was to be a minister until a few minutes before 10 o'clock."



J. T. THORSON

It has been common knowledge Brooke Claxton, member of the Montreal constituency of St. Lawrence-St. George and Maj. Gen. L. R. La Fleche, associate deputy minister of National War Services, were in the lead for the post of minister. Each man had strong backers. It would seem that in solving the problem of a successor to Mr. Gardiner, the Prime Minister when listening to Mr. Thorson give his report to the House suddenly decided upon him for the Cabinet post. Previously his name had not even been mentioned. Certainly his nomination came as a surprise.

The department Mr. Thorson takes over has been greatly broadened in scope. It now takes in national war services, the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., the Motion Picture Bureau, Canadian Travel Bureau and the important Bureau of Public Information. In fact every agency which has directly to do with the molding of public opinion is now concentrated in one department.

* * *

Far and wide the new minister has been hailed as an ideal representative of the strong New Canadian element of the West. He was born in Winnipeg in 1889 a year or two after his parents had landed in Canada from Iceland, with ten dollars in cash and a one way ticket to Manitoba.

After public and high school, young Thorson went on to Manitoba College and was chosen Rhodes Scholar from his native province in 1910. Back from Oxford three years later he was called to the Bar of Manitoba and practised law with J. N. McFadden, later joined the firm of Pitblado, Hoskin & Co.

In the first Great War he went overseas as captain of the 223rd Canadian Scandinavian Battalion, later transferring to the Imperials with which he saw 18 months active service.

After the war Thorson returned to Winnipeg to join the law firm of Phillipps and Scarth and to lecture at the Manitoba Law School. In 1921, at the age of 32, he was made the first Dean of the Law School. Five years later, however, he forsook teaching for politics and was elected to the Dominion House in 1926. Defeated in 1930, he was back, after downing five opponents in 1935 and has retained his seat ever since.

* * *

In Parliament, with one notable exception, Thorson has been an ardent supporter of the Government. Indeed, he is generally regarded as a partisan. The exception is his unwavering and insistent advocacy of constitutional autonomy. Here, as with his bill in 1939 which vested Canada's right to declare war with Parliament, he sometimes got ahead of the ministry and to this extent defied the party whip.

In the main, however, he has backed the party in fair weather and foul and very often in the very zeal of his loyalty has gone beyond the party programme. Thus in 1937 he opposed rearmament even on the modest scale of the then defense vote. He ardently supported Munich and just as ardently supported Canada's entry into the war. But it might be assumed from his record, that he would be opposed to conscription. Joe Thorson, of all the English-speaking members, is nearest in his viewpoint to Liberal French-Canada. He is as much the follower of Lapointe as of King.

* * *

A Human Actuary

Many jokes have been made about actuaries not being human. George W. Bourke newly elected president of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association is an outstanding contradiction of that opinion.

Although he possesses the degrees of F.I.A. and F.A.S. and was appointed actuary of the Sun Life Assurance Co. at 36 years of age, Bourke is known and admired just as much for his kindly human qualities as for his actuarial attainments.

G. W. BOURKE

Evidence of this is in the reputation he has among the field men of his own company for realizing their problems and helping them to solve them, if not by actuarial formulae by the application of good hard common sense of which President Bourke possesses a large share.

Mr. Bourke was born at Westport, Ont. in 1896, educated at Kingston public and high schools and McGill University. There he took the Anne Molson gold medal in Mathematics and Physics. In 1924 he was made chief clerk of the Mathematical department of the Sun Life, assistant actuary, 1929, and chief actuary, 1932.

He served with the McGill Battery of the Canadian Garrison Artillery overseas from 1917 to 1919 and was badly wounded. His oldest son is carrying on the military traditions of his father having graduated from the Royal Military College recently. There are two other sons at school.

* * *

Reading Makes History

The swank Mayflower Hotel in Washington passed another milestone in its history the other day when Paul Reading, press attache at our Legation there, ate chow mein with chopsticks in its sedate main dining room.

Reading was lunching with a Canadian friend. He noticed his favorite Chinese dish on the menu and ordered it. The Canadian friend, who knew that Reading has spent some years on the China coast, dared him to eat chow mein in traditional Chinese fashion. A pair of chop sticks was ordered. The waiter was somewhat aghast. He said "I have served in this room since the hotel was opened and no one has ever yet eaten with a pair of chop sticks. Moreover, I doubt if the hotel has any." He was nevertheless, urged to see what could be found and in a few minutes returned with the necessary instruments.

Provided with the tools, Reading finished the job, autographed the chop sticks with his signature in Chinese characters, and left them with the hotel for the next expatriate from the China coast who might happen along.

* * *

To Berlin

Canada's army commander is going to Berlin, not a la Hess with a parachute, but after the victory, with his troops. This point, General A. G. L. McNaughton stressed as a vital peace measure in a recent talk with John Bird, Southam Newspaper's correspondent in Great Britain. "This time," McNaughton told Bird, "we have got to go to Berlin. Not prematurely but when the time and circumstances are right then it won't be as difficult as some people think. The dagger (the army) must be put through the heart of Germany." This time apparently the Germans are to be left in no doubt as to who has won the war.

GEN. McNAUGHTON

General McNaughton is too old a soldier to make flat predictions but he did agree that the next six months would be the really critical ones in this war. In that time he intimated Hitler would make an attempt to invade Great Britain because: "Hitler cannot win the war unless he takes the fortress of Britain, the one most vital place in the world at this moment. Since as long as Britain remains inviolate Hitler has not won the war, therefore Hitler has got to face it. The one thing that we have to be most careful about is to keep on guard here."

As every Canadian over the age of five knows, General McNaughton is an artilleryman. What they may not realize, however, is that artillery is the dominating arm whether mounted on ordinary rubber tires, on a tank, on a plane or on a ship. Aerial bombardments soften and demoralize but cannon destroy. And McNaughton is a master at getting maximum results out of any gun. He is not interested in its shine, but in its power. The writer remembers a sunny day on Hankley Common in southern England exactly 25 years ago this week. McNaughton, a 29-year-old colonel just appointed commander of the 11th Brigade, was inspecting a new unit of "four-five Hows."

The limber gunners had spent the previous night removing every bit of camouflaging paint from hub caps and breech blocks and making them gleam. Andy McNaughton from Moosomin, Sask., was unimpressed. All he said was: "Open up the breech and let us see if it is clean and oiled inside; that is the part that counts."

* * *

Stop Me If . . . .

A hypochondriac consulted a doctor for a thorough check-up. After going over the patient carefully, the doctor enquired as follows:

"Do you drink?" Reply was, "No doctor."

"Do you run around nights?" Reply was, "No, doctor."

"Do you swear excitedly?" Reply was, "No, doctor."

Thereupon the doctor enquired if his patient felt pain on each side of the head.

"Yes, doctor, I do," was the reply.

"Well, my good man, your trouble is your halo is too tight," concluded the doctor.

Sayings of the Week

"British opinion is unique in this respect. We are the only people who like to be told how bad things are."—*Prime Minister Churchill.*

* * *

"Hitlerism — the volcanic reaction of the fighting pagan animal, determined to make a last stand with every known instrument of peace." — *Dorothy Thompson.*

* * *

"I think anyone who tries to stop the man who wants to work in a munitions plant is just as much an enemy as the German soldier." — *Premier Mitchell Hepburn.*

* * *

"I will make you a prediction: in ten years' time we Germans will be sitting on top of the world."—*Herman Goering to a group of foreign correspondents in Berlin in 1932.*

* * *

"Your guns will hold the forts; your aircraft will hold the skies; your ships will keep the seas; and you, for your part, have the right to hold on high the banner of pride and the banner of faith in your English brothers."—*Lord Beaverbrook in a message to Canadians.*

* * *

"Give all you can, and when you think you have done that, dig down for more. Your dollars won't be any good if we lose, so you might as well do your best to help Britain gain the victory."—*Col. the Rev. Sidney S. Lambert.*

* * *

"A paganism, ruthless, naked, unashamed, has gone on a fearful rampage, and only our money will provide the means whereby this mad adventure may be stopped and rendered impossible again."—*Rev. J. B. Skene, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada.*

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"Most Fantastic Bureaucracy"

Revolt Stirs Against B. C. Potato Monopoly

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — Independent growers are urging that the marketing of British Columbia potatoes be taken out of the hands of the provincial board and placed under the control of a federal authority.

So far the campaign has not advanced very far. It represents only one phase of the turmoil that has beset the potato agency, officially known as the B. C. Coast Vegetable Marketing Board, almost ever since its establishment a good many years ago.

Time and again friction has developed among members of the board and between the board and the independent growers and the rank and file of the grower-membership who, technically, control the board through ballot.

Favoritism Charged

Most of the complaints recently have been based on the charge that the board has shown favoritism to the larger growers at the expense of the smaller operator; that the board's chief interest has apparently been to keep prices as high as possible—a policy which has resulted in some instances in the wastage of large quantities of unsaleable potatoes.

The vegetable marketing board is, like the Tree Fruits Marketing Board of the Okanagan valley, an outgrowth of the machinery set up by the provincial Natural Products Marketing Act, whose primary object was to stabilize marketing of agricultural produce through compulsory co-operation.

The Tree Fruits Board has operated with comparative success, but the Vegetable Marketing Board has been almost continuously in conflict of some kind. It owes its very existence to the continued support through ballot of 75% of the registered potato growers. At the last election about 600 voted out of a total list of 900, but claims of the board's critics are that the actual number of potato growers eligible for membership is considerably more than 2,000, so that the affairs of the industry are really controlled by a mere handful of aggressive producers, many of whom because of their large acreage and relatively steady production have been able to gain a more consistent market for their yield.

"Arbitrary" Is Charge

The vegetable marketing board allegedly rules arbitrarily and in some cases ruthlessly, apparently its sole object being to keep prices as high as possible—an achievement which in wartime is not being conspicuously commended even by the growers. Another object has been to check competition.

Les Gilmore, chairman of the board, recently condemned the policy of the Federal Government in allowing $25,000 worth of early potatoes to be allowed into British Columbia from the United States, but he boasted that the average price received by growers in British Columbia for their potatoes last year was $26 a ton—the highest paid in America.

Mr. Gilmore was criticized at a recent meeting of growers in connection with an alleged monopoly. It was claimed that the board, of which he was chairman, passed an ordnance giving him the sole privilege of marketing his potatoes to the Vancouver general hospital. Members of the board declared they had objected to this arrangement, but that Mr. Gilmore had declared he had supplied the hospital for 10 years and intended to do so for another ten years!

Probably nowhere in Canada is there a more fantastic bureaucracy than the British Columbia potato board, a responsible business figure declared to The Financial Post. All potatoes grown and sold in British Columbia must pass through its hands. The growers who attempt to market independently are branded as bootleggers and subject to fines. A suburban resident whose home is adjacent to his neighbor's potato field cannot buy direct from his neighbor. The latter must first ship his potatoes to the board's agency—perhaps a distance of many miles, where they become a part of the general pool. The consumer on the other side of the fence must do his potato buying in town or wherever he can find a store with market board stocks in hand.

Such a setup is not escaping the general criticism that in maintaining a high price it has caused waste and widespread grower and consumer dissatisfaction.

Canada No. 1 Netted Gem Potatoes Dumped!

WASTED FOOD!

B. C. has compulsory regimentation of farmers, their products and monies in vegetables at the request of less than 10% of the farmers.

To create artificial local price, approximately 3000 tons of potatoes were dumped this Spring. Small potato growers were put out of business. Monopoly was created for a favored few.

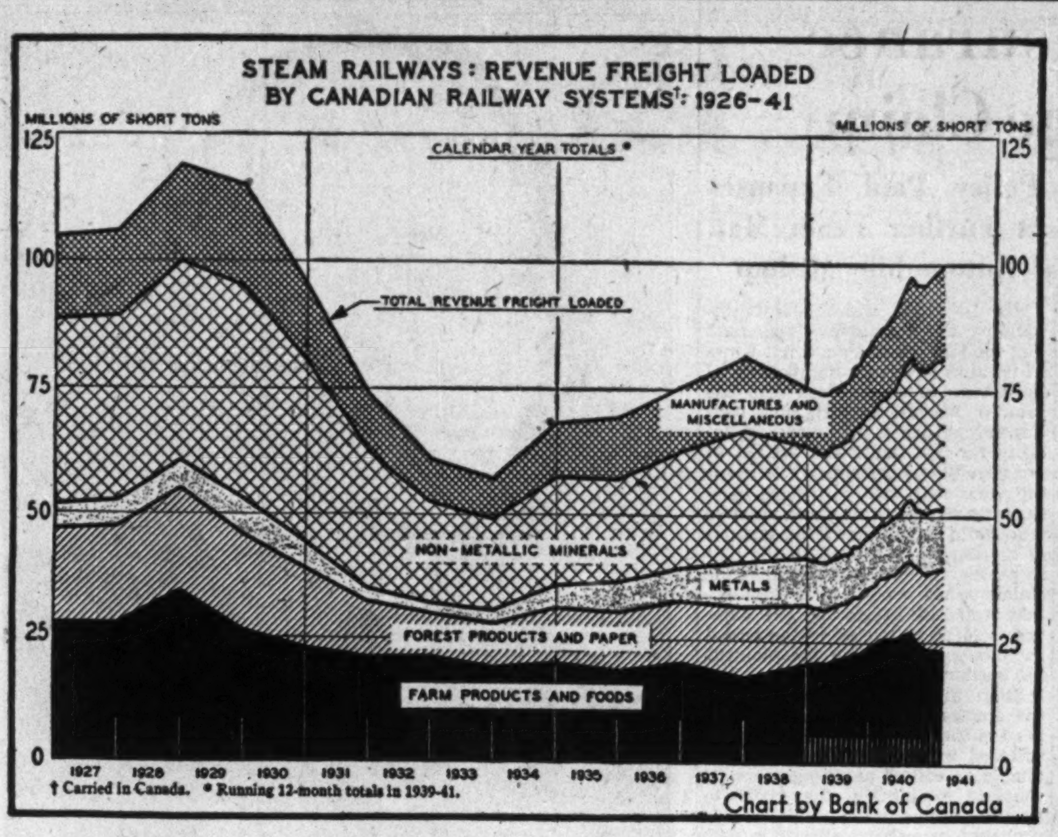
The International Institute of Agriculture has said that continuation of restrictive control of Agriculture is economic suicide.

Ask your Member of the B. C. Legislature to fight for a United Canada and, for the common good, to leave any price-fixing to the Ottawa Wartime Price and Trade Board.

WM. MONTGOMERY, Ladner, B. C

On Behalf of a Representative Group of British Columbia Primary Producers

This ad appeared in Pacific coast newspapers.



† Carried in Canada. * Running 12-month totals in 1939-41.

Chart by Bank of Canada

Canadian Pacific Railway Co. reports gross traffic earnings of $4.1 millions in the week ended June 7, an increase of $1.2 million, or 43.1% over the corresponding week last year. Total earnings in the year to June 7 amounted to $85.5 millions, an increase of $21.4 millions, or 33.4% over the corresponding period of 1940.

Canadian National Railways had gross traffic earnings of $5.9 millions in the week ended June 7, an increase of $647,449, or 12.3% over the week ended June 7, 1940. Cumulative gross earnings to June 7 amounted to $122 millions, an increase of $25.4 millions, or 26.3% over the like period of 1940.

The Week in Business

Current business continues active and well above last year's level. D.B.S. index of business activity for week ended June 7, more than 7% above 1940, though pulled below previous week by bank clearings and common stock transactions.

Railway carloadings for first week of June, 14% higher than year ago. Total for year to date up 15%.

Railway gross traffic earnings for week ended June 7 and year to date well above 1940 levels.

Flour exports in May almost double those of same month last year.

Wheat exports rise more than 25% in May compared with 1940.

Newsprint production shows decline of 12% in May compared with last year. Total for five months up 1.5%.

Department store sales show moderate decline in May from April, but 22% above same month last year.

Bond sales to the end of May down 60% from year ago.

Trend of business shown by The Financial Post Business Index and following key factors, new items for the week being marked thus ▪.

TREND OF BUSINESS—	June 7	May 31	May 24	May 17	June 8/40
Weekly index of business, D.B.S.	110.7	111.3	108.5	108.9	103.1
Commodity prices index no.	89.0	88.7	88.5	88.0	81.9
	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Year Ago
The Financial Post business index	....	*147.1	150.7	152.5	133.5
National Income, D.B.S.	....	•434.7	413.3	413.3	375.3
Retail sales index no.	....	135.4	129.3	130.6	110.0
▪Dept. stores sales index no.	129.6	133.3	124.9	126.1	108.1
Wholesale sales index no.	....	141.5	125.2	110.6	115.1
Country store (% change pr. yr.)	....	+13.3	+5.5	+4.4	+6.8
EMPLOYMENT INDEX Nos., D.B.S.‡	Apr. 1	Mar. 1	Feb. 1	Jan. 1	Year Ago
All industries	....	135.3	135.2	134.2	113.5
Manufacturing	....	150.8	147.4	142.5	122.6
Living costs weekly budget	$18.23	$18.16	$18.13	$18.26	$17.76
			Jan. 1 to date		%
RAILWAYS	1941	1940	1941	1940	Change
▪Carloadings (week June 7)	65,005	57,100	1,302,177	1,126,861	+15.5
▪C.N.R. gross (week June 7) $	5,926,585	5,279,136	121,999,721	96,600,750	+26.2
▪C.P.R. gross (week June 7) $	4,108,000	2,870,000	85,451,000	64,064,000	+33.4
C.N.R. net revenue (Apr.) $	6,799,362	1,688,981	17,490,928	7,126,942	+145.4
C.P.R. net revenue (Apr.) $	3,149,164	1,946,079	11,669,571	7,248,568	+60.9
IRON AND STEEL—(April)—					
Pig iron production (tons)	103,326	84,210	399,614	367,717	+8.7
Steel ingots and castings prod. .... (tons)	200,680	153,451	755,162	617,616	+22.4
AUTOMOBILES—(Number)—					
Passenger Cars:					
Domestic sales* .. (Apr.)	16,082	15,453	39,809	40,452	—1.6
Factory output ... (Apr.)	12,091	13,487	46,821	50,870	—7.9
Trucks and Buses:					
Domestic sales* .. (Apr.)	4,756	3,381	12,886	9,986	+29.0
Factory output ... (Apr.)	15,493	6,200	53,712	20,835	+158.0
Financing:					
Used .... (Apr.) $	6,530,068	4,316,435	15,954,975	11,153,924	+43.0
New .... (Apr.) $	5,664,658	4,201,659	13,610,008	10,590,673	+28.5
CONSTRUCTION—					
Contracts awarded . (May) $	40,875,600	28,093,800	129,719,100	86,338,500	+50.2
▪Cement prod., bbls. (Mar.)	378,000	252,000	962,746	646,862	+48.8
AGRICULTURE—					
Flour prod., bbls. .. (Apr.)	1,660,897	1,344,293	5,777,126	5,114,428	+12.9
▪Flour exp. bbls. .. (May)	1,340,258	722,595	3,710,788	3,242,698	+14.4
▪Wheat exp., bush. .. (May)	29,622,929	23,466,320	75,907,722	54,132,175	+40.2
Cattle sales▴ .... (May)	80,191	73,908	393,622	376,899	+4.4
Hog sales▴ .... (May)	455,330	402,991	2,610,177	1,999,245	+30.5
SEA FISHERIES—‡					
Catch, cwts. .... (Apr.)	343,000	322,700	1,623,000	2,942,800	—44.8
Landed value ...... (Apr.) $	1,009,000	1,001,100	2,676,630	2,841,900	—5.8
NEWSPRINT—					
▪Production, tons ... (May)	284,767	323,563	1,347,437	1,326,644	+1.5
Exports .... (Apr.) $	13,018,979	12,317,752	43,917,357	39,329,845	+11.6
MINING AND OILS—					
Coal prod., tons ... (Apr.)	1,214,050	1,273,015	6,034,956	5,837,209	+3.3
▪Coal import, tons .. (Apr.)	516,736	595,297	2,258,129	1,940,612	+16.3
Gold rec., fine oz. . (Apr.)	385,488	481,995	1,685,812	1,611,605	+4.6
Crude oil imp., gals.† (Apr.)	79,922	75,865	261,046	245,569	+6.3
ELECTRIC POWER OUTPUT—(April)—					
Total monthly, 1,000 kw.h.'s	2,693,353	2,398,722	10,366,931	9,718,053	+6.6
FOREIGN TRADE—♦					
Imports .... (Apr.)	106,268,419	85,979,519	402,264,731	304,859,113	+31.9
Exports .... (Apr.)	118,425,050	84,692,678	410,905,304	331,325,726	+24.0
OTHER INDUSTRIAL FACTORS—					
Dressed lumber exp.: 1,000 bd. ft. ...... (Apr.)	142,653	148,959	629,296	579,605	+8.5
▪Shoes, prod., pr. ... (Apr.)	2,691,248	2,186,128	9,332,440	8,781,974	+6.2
Cotton consump., lb. (Apr.)	17,114,949	15,805,855	66,201,826	63,467,175	+4.3
Raw rubber imp. lb. (Apr.)	5,669,217	6,934,823	36,901,246	31,690,594	+16.4
Cigarette cons. No.† (Apr.)	616,466	648,732	2,489,228	2,317,045	+7.4
Sugar manufactured .. lb.§	71,548,490	93,878,138	263,580,726	276,339,768	—4.6
FINANCE—					
Bank debits† ...... (Apr.) $	2,984,165	2,938,298	11,303,597	10,980,510	+2.9
▪Bond sales† .... (May) $	115,118	280,684	433,334	1,098,017	—60.5
Life insurance sales (Apr.) $	35,398,000	32,248,000	128,924,000	128,059,000	+0.6

*D.B.S. All Canada figure covering over 90% of the Canadian total.
‡Unrevised figures covering N.S., P.E.I., N.B., Que., B.C. *Preliminary.
▴Total at yards and plants.
New items for week marked ▪
†000's omitted. §For four weeks to May 17. ♦Gold excluded.
•Millions of dollars.

May Switch to Coffee As Tea Shortage Looms

Canadians may be forced to change their table beverage tastes if the war is prolonged. A definite shortage of tea is looming but the coffee horizon is clear.

Such a situation may accentuate the gradual swing of this country from tea and to coffee. Years ago Canadians, like the people of the British Isles, were classed as tea drinkers, but recently more coffee has been consumed than the other beverage.

Normally the bulk of our tea imports comes from India with a fair sprinkling from China, Japan, Java and Sumatra. There is no great shortage of supply in the first named country, but the difficulty is to get shipping space. The same difficulty applies to the other sources mentioned and in addition there is usually a problem of exchange.

At present, supplies of tea in Canada will last until September. Before that time further shipments are expected but not on a normal scale. Prices have advanced from about 25 to 30 cents a pound pre-war in large lots laid down in Canada to 50 cents at present.

Prior to the war, most of the coffee drunk by Canadians came from British East Africa. Some still does but again shipping difficulties have arisen, many of the British boats used for this purpose having been withdrawn for war work. As a result Canadian coffee importers have switched their orders largely to Brazil and Colombia.

There is an abundance of green coffee beans in both those countries and little problem about shipping. Chief difficulty is exchange as these imports have to be paid for in American funds. Prices have risen to about three times the pre-war figure largely as a result of a 13 cent special tax per pound, 11% for exchange and the 10% import tax.

Normally Canada uses about 38 million pounds of tea per year and about 40 million pounds of coffee.

May Change Source Of B. C. Petroleum

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Plans for the delivery of crude oil to British Columbia by tank ship may be drastically revised if a recommendation of the American Petroleum Institute to Co-ordinator Harold Ickes is carried out.

As part of its general suggestion that consuming areas be fed oil from the nearest possible sources of production, the committee proposed that tanker tonnage now engaged in carrying oil from Peru to Ioco, near Vancouver, be diverted to other routes so that British Columbia in future would obtain its oil exclusively from California, except for the amount brought in from Alberta's Turner Valley.

The committee points out that California is now supplying oil to mining and nitrate operations in Chile. If its suggestion is adopted, Peru and the Netherlands West Indies would supply Chilean requirements, releasing tanker tonnage for other routes, including the run from California to Ioco, base of Imperial Oil's refining operations in British Columbia.

Exchange Troubles

How this would tie in with Imperial's arrangements with its operating subsidiary, International Petroleum, is something yet to be determined. International Pete is presently taking oil from Peru and Columbia as well as Venezuela, and difficulties of exchange might be involved should the fact-finding committee's suggestion be adopted.

Meanwhile there has been considerable discussion on the coast regarding threats of an oil and gasoline shortage. Oil operators discount the risk and say that B. C.'s consumption is negligible when compared with that of California and that it would require no serious problem to keep the market here supplied regardless of tanker shortage. In an emergency oil could be brought north on tank cars.

Fuel Oil Main Item

Fuel oil consumption in British Columbia is three or four times higher than gasoline consumption, and for that reason if there is any serious supply problem it will concern fuel oil rather than gasoline, requirements of which could be met under almost any conditions that might develop.

So far as can be ascertained, Oil Controller G. R. Cottrelle feels that because British Columbia is an important coal producing province, a greater effort should be made to burn coal rather than oil. Many of the coastwise steamers burn oil, and so do several of the railroads, notably the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway, despite the fact that it was built primarily to serve the coal fields of Nanaimo and the coal trade was its original source of prosperity. Many of the larger office buildings and apartments in British Columbia cities burn oil.

Paper Mill Pace Slows For Week

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rate of papar production, according to the American Paper & Pulp Association index of paper mill activity, was 98.7% in the week ended June 7, compared with 97.7% in the week ended May 31 and 91.3% in the week ended June 8, 1940.

Slackening in orders was noticed during the week. While they continued in excess of production, mills drew upon stocks to some extent and brought about moderate reduction in backlog of unfilled orders. New orders received were at the lowest point since the middle of March.

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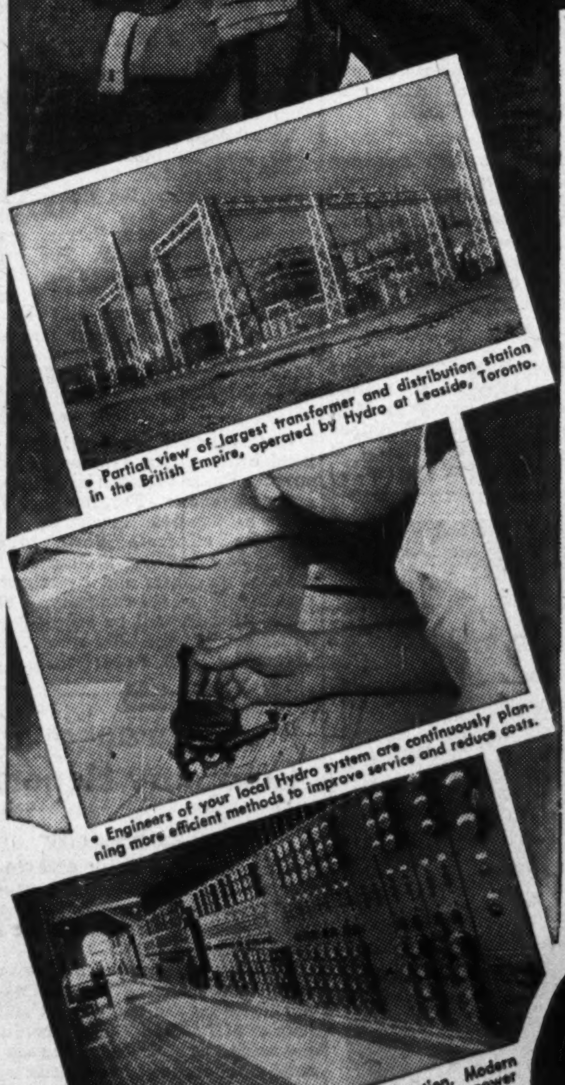

• Partial view of largest transformer and distribution station in the British Empire, operated by Hydro at Leaside, Toronto.

• Engineers of your local Hydro system are continuously planning more efficient methods to improve service and reduce costs.

• Control panel in a municipal Hydro sub-station. Modern instruments "keep tabs" on a whole community's power supply and assure adequate service at all times.

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ELECTRICITY to cook your meals . . . to refrigerate your food . . . to wash and iron and clean . . . to do scores of labour-saving jobs in your modern, electrical home.

ELECTRICITY for "the front line that runs through the factories" . . . power vitally needed to drive the machines that are forging the Empire's weapons of victory.

Electricity today is the constant companion of our modern way of life. You can be proud of your Hydro service—a service, *at cost*, that has given all Ontario today's "electrical standard of living".

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Accident Insurance Stops Damage Claim

Because Husband's Policy Paid Expenses Widow Cannot Collect Further From Man Responsible for Fatal Automobile Mishap

According to a judgment given in the Superior Court of Quebec at Montreal, recently, the existence of an accident insurance policy may prevent the collection of damages from the party responsible for an accident.

Circumstances of the case were these:

A resident of Montreal, Joseph Doyle, took out an accident insurance policy.

Later he was hit by an automobile and received injuries from which he died.

His widow collected $1,522 under the accident insurance policy and then sued the driver of the automobile for $6,387. But the judge trying the case gave judgment that the widow, having received the sum stated under the insurance policy had no claim for further reimbursement.

Reasons for Judgment.

In giving his decision the judge said in part:

"The court is forced to the conclusion that the plaintiff has not been successful in showing a loss for which she can recover from the defendant. The anomaly in the result is evident; the tort feasor (the doer of the wrong) escapes liability because of the foresightedness of his victim in protecting himself with insurance. It is not surprising that so startling a result should not have commended itself to the various judges who have passed upon the subject and expressed a contrary opinion.

"The plaintiff has failed to establish the material allegations of her declaration, notably as to the damage and loss sustained, and the defendant has made good his defense as to this feature of the case."

Insurance Exceeds Damages

Damages suffered by the plaintiff were set at $1,167 by the court, less than the $1,522 collected on the insurance policy.

His Lordship added: "Notwithstanding the formidable argument that the tort feasor should not benefit because of the foresightedness of the victim of an accident who has insured himself against such contingency or death, thus escaping liability for his fault, the weight of jurisprudence now appears to favor the view that such insurance, particularly accident insurance, must be taken into account, and the amount of the damages reduced by the sum so recovered, on the theory that the claimant has benefitted to that extent from the accident. The damage is to be restricted to the actual pecuniary loss which the plaintiff has sustained."

From this it would appear that the amount of insurance having been sufficient to pay the damages suffered by the plaintiff, she was unable to collect anything more. If she had established the right to greater compensation she would probably have been able to collect the amount by which it exceeded the proceeds of the insurance policy.

Insurance Tax Awaits Supreme Court Ruling

In response to the request of the Attorney General of Ontario, the Dominion Government will submit to the Supreme Court of Canada for a ruling as to validity, the legislation imposing a 10 per cent tax on premiums written by non-Canadian insurance companies in Canada, not licensed by the Dominion. It has also agreed, before doing so, to submit the question to be asked the Supreme Court to the Ontario authorities. This will ensure that all points at issue in the matter will be put before the court.

Meanwhile the legislation imposing the tax has been passed and received the royal assent, subject to the proviso that it will not be proclaimed until a decision has been received from the Supreme Court.

New Licenses

The following companies have been licensed by the Dominion Department of Insurance to write the lines of insurance indicated, in addition to lines for which they are already licensed:

Firemen's Insurance Co. of Newark, N.J.: Earthquake insurance on property already insured under a fire insurance policy of the company.

Alliance Insurance Co. of Philadelphia: Real property insurance and weather insurance.

Insurance Co. of North America: Rear property insurance and weather insurance.

Essex and Suffolk Equitable Insurance Sosiety: Inland transportation and personal property insurance.

Halifax Insurance Co.: Forgery insurance.

Life insurance companies in Canada this year will spend $90,000 on their co-operative institutional advertising campaign, $15,000 more than last year. During the 20 years the campaign has been running, it has proved highly beneficial in keeping policyholders and the general public informed of the part played by life insurance in the lives of individuals and the nation. J. F. Weston, president of the Imperial Life Assurance Co., is generally regarded as the father of the campaign. Here is a new photograph of Mr. Weston, specially taken for The Financial Post.

Term Life Contracts

Cost is Low But Lack of Cash Value is Disadvantage

I have just read a book advising term insurance rather than the ordinary kinds of life insurance. This book says that by taking term policies one can cut the cost of insurance by 50%. What is your opinion on this? Please explain what is meant by term insurance.

Term insurance gives protection only for a relatively short term say five or 10 years at a stated annual premium rate. At the end of the period, if the policyholder wishes to continue it, the contract has to be renewed and because of the higher age at a higher rate. This rate increases each time the policy is renewed. In the early years the rates are very low but by middle life the cost overtakes and exceeds the premiums for ordinary life insurance.

There is no reserve value created. Eventually you must give up the protection or convert the policy into an endowment or life plan at a premium well above what you would have paid originally for ordinary life. Some companies pay a dividend on term policies, beginning the end of the third year. But even in these cases there is no reserve created and if premiums are not paid as they come due you are liable to lose your protection.

There is no cash value you can borrow or withdraw in time of emergency. Life companies do not encourage policy loans or withdrawals of the cash value of a policy. But in times of stress as in 1929-33, many policyholders found the cash value of their policies most convenient. There can be no automatic premium loan.

Neither is there any option under which you can take out a paid-up policy for an amount of insurance smaller than that stated in the contract. Many a man in his later years, finding it difficult to pay his premiums, has been glad to do this, thus retaining a part of his insurance at no cost. You can't do this with a term policy.

Has Its Value

Yet term insurance has its value. Where a man has a large family of small children and lacks the income to enable him to buy a large volume of insurance on the ordinary plan, he can by term insurance secure substantial protection to carry over till some of the children reach maturity. During the life of his term policy he can, if his income increases, turn it into an ordinary life contract without medical examination. But if he dies in the interval his family will have more insurance than they would have had if he had taken ordinary or endowment insurance for the same amount of premiums. But few take insurance with the expectation of dying in the next five or 10 years.

Term insurance has the definite advantage of giving protection at a relatively low cost, for a limited number of years.

Many people prefer the low cost type of ordinary insurance which establishes a reserve and cash value that can be drawn on in emergency. In addition the buyer of these types of policy knows he will be paying the same premium at 61 as at 21. On a term policy the premium will be substantially higher.

Just now, with taxes and living costs higher, the low cost ordinary life policies are proving popular with the public seeking protection for their families.

Insurance Notes

Members of the Canadian Underwriters' Association are now free to write three-year fire insurance policies on all risks in Ontario with some stated exceptions. The official publication of the association states that this privilege extends to the allied fire lines such as the supplemental contract, use and occupancy, profits and similar contracts.

Among the exceptions which cannot be written in three-year terms are contents of multiple occupancy or loft buildings, stocks under declaration policies, stock floaters at several locations and some general classes as amusement resorts, non-fire-resistive grain elevators, idle or vacant property and manufacturing buildings not under public protection, with stated exceptions.

This action follows the legislation in Ontario and some of the other provinces allowing fire contracts on industrial and mercantile risks to be written for terms longer than one year.

* * *

It is estimated that in keeping in touch with their 64 million policyholders, life insurance companies in Canada and the United States send out over one billion pieces of mail each year. There are about four million policyholders in Canada.

* * *

Ernest Moulds, branch manager, Excelsior Life Insurance Co., Ottawa, was recently a guest speaker at the Kiwanis Club, Pembroke, Ontario. He emphasized that men could serve in many different capacities to aid Canada's war effort even though unfit for active participation in the armed forces.

* * *

In a contest between Canadian and American branches of the Great West Life Assurance Co. in May, Canadian branches won. Winnipeg agency led the entire company in volume of new business. Calgary led all branches on a percentage of quota basis.

In the United States, Chicago was the leading agency, with Minneapolis getting the highest percentage of quota.

J. M. McLean of Sydney, N.S., was the leading individual producer for the whole company, while R. C. Frasier of Chicago led the American agents.

The total amount of business produced has been exceeded only four times in the last 80 months.

* * *

Industrial accidents in Ontario in May set a new high record, 9,203 having been reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board. This is an increase of 3,000 accidents over the same month of 1940.

Total awards for compensation and medical aid in May cost $838,000. While there was an increase in the total number of accidents in the first five months of 1941 over 1940, the Industrial Accident Prevention Bureau points out there were more men at work than a year ago.

* * *

The field organization of the Monarch Life Assurance Co. in May maintained new production at the high average of the last five years, fully paid for business being 18% ahead of May, 1940.

For some years the Monarch Life has designated May as president's month in honor of E. J. Tarr, president of the company. The president's trophy was won by V. E. Lee of Regina with W. L. Schultz of Winnipeg second and N. M. Erickson of Regina third. War savings certificates were awarded to 28 representatives in addition to other prizes.

* * *

C. C. Stewart is returning to the head office of the London Life Insurance Co. as assistant superintendent of agencies. For the past two years he has been in charge of the company's Toronto North branch which is a training ground for industrial managers and superintendents. He joined the company in 1927.

Mr. Stewart will be succeeded as manager of the Toronto North branch by K. B. Robertson.

ELECTED

At the annual meeting of the Life Agency Officers Section of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association in Toronto, C. D. Devlin, assistant general manager of the Confederation Life Association, was elected chairman of the advisory council.

Insurance Company Report

Eureka-Security

An increase of about $200,000 to $7.5 millions in total assets is shown in the annual statement of the Eureka-Security Fire & Marine Insurance Co. for 1940.

Of this total, over $3.7 millions are in bonds, of which government issues constitute by far the biggest single item at $1.3 million. Stock holdings are valued at $851,535 while cash on hand amounted to $2.5 millions.

Unearned premium reserve was $3.8 millions and policyholders' surplus is shown at $2.9 millions. If market quotations on securities as at Dec. 31 were taken, total admitted assets and policyholders' surplus would be increased $108,733.

The Eureka-Security is associated with the Pearl Assurance Co. of London, England, both companies operating in Canada under the management of Lawson T. Hargreaves at Toronto. The Eureka-Security head office is at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Six Big Factory Mutuals Merge

Manufacturers' Group Combines Offices—Will Save Expenses

To effect a saving in license fees paid in the provinces and states in which they operate and to reduce bookkeeping costs, six big New England mutual fire insurance companies will merge. The companies are the Manufacturers' Mutual, American Mutual, Enterprise Mutual, Mechanics Mutual, Rhode Island Mutual and State Mutual. Subject to the approval of the Government authorities concerned, liabilities of the last five will be reinsured with the Manufacturers' Mutual as of June 30, and the new company will be known by that name. The merger becomes effective July 1. All six companies write insurance in Canada. In 1940 they wrote premiums here totalling $233,457.

The Manufacturers' Mutual is the oldest of the factory group, having been incorporated in 1835.

On the basis of the annual statements of the companies for 1940, the Manufacturers' Mutual, after the merger, will have assets of $20 millions, surplus of $10 millions and premium deposits of $16.7 millions.

President Hovey T. Freeman of the Manufacturers' stated that as the companies have identical boards of directors and have issued a group policy for years under the name of the Manufacturers' Group, there would be no fundamental change in the position of the policyholders.

Named Ontario Manager Of Royal Insurance

F. L. Flight has been appointed manager of the Royal Insurance group interests in Ontario, succeeding Percy J. Quinn who is retiring after 50 years with the organization. Mr. Quinn will be elected a director of the Hudson Bay Insurance Co., one of the Royal group.

Mr. Flight entered the service of the Royal at its head office at Liverpool, England. In 1912 he was transferred to the Canadian head office at Montreal. In 1915 he helped found the Vancouver branch. He returned to Montreal in 1918 and in 1939 became assistant manager in Toronto.

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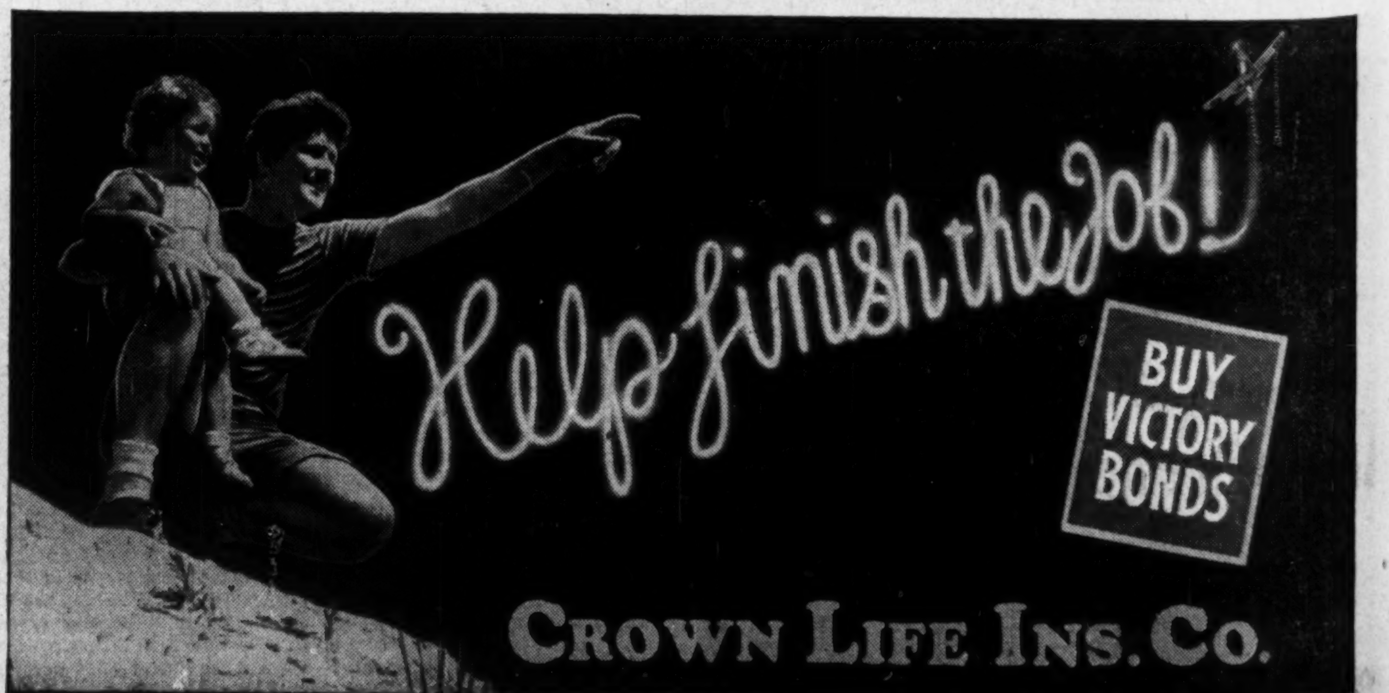
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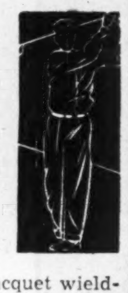

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Banking

Large Cereal Exports Reduce Bank Loans

Increased Movement Makes Liquidation of Loans Possible — Current Borrowing Holds Well Above Last Year's Levels

Heavy shipments of wheat and flour in recent weeks have tended to reduce the commercial loans of the chartered banks. As large quantities of both commodities are shipped abroad and payment received for them, the money lent to finance their storage and shipment is repaid out of the proceeds. This, it is believed, is the reason current loans of the chartered banks in April were down a little over $3 millions from the previous month. The decline was a contra-seasonal one due to the unusually heavy movement of cereals.

Many of these wheat loans are replaced almost immediately. As elevator space becomes available it is filled with fresh deliveries of wheat from the farms.

Moderate Interest Rate

There is still, therefore, a large amount of money in wheat loans. These funds carry a relatively low rate of interest as they are, in the main, guaranteed by the Government. However bankers, pending a more rapid expansion in the demand from manufacturers and merchants for money, have been glad of the outlet for their funds.

Apart from the wheat loans, borrowing by business has been fairly heavy though not as brisk as had been anticipated.

To Pay Income Taxes

Some disappointment has been expressed at the volume of borrowing by individuals and business in April in preparation for the income tax payments. Normally there is considerable volume of loans required by people who need ready cash at that time. This year, however, many began budgetting months ago to meet their taxes as they came due. Then in January they began paying on the instalment plan. These people did not have to borrow as usual. Many industrial corporations also, which have been amassing large cash reserves, did not have to borrow either but paid their taxes out of their own cash resources.

Compared with a year ago loans to business are almost $78 millions higher.

A large part of the increase is due to the greater quantity of wheat being financed in the elevators, due mainly to two large crops in succession and a restricted outlet.

But regular business loans are higher too. These are affected, however, by the same factors as mentioned in the monthly comparison, namely—the large cash resources of many companies which makes it unnecessary for them to borrow.

Profits Maintained

The greater volume of loans outstanding points to larger income being made by the banks. Interest rates, however, it is understood, average lower.

The expansion in borrowing generally moreover, has not been sufficient to bring any great diversion from investments. These are increasing more rapidly than loans. The return on gilt edged investments is not as large as that from good current loans.

Borrowing too has been restricted by the Government financing such a large part of the war construction and production programme. However, the outlook is for bank earnings from loans to be well maintained, while with money generally turning over more rapidly, greater revenues from service charges such as fees for cashing cheques, etc., should be larger.

The following table shows the current loans of the 10 chartered banks in April compared with last year and the previous month:

Current Loans
(Millions of dollars)

Bank:	April 1941	April 1940	March 1941
Montreal	232.8	205.9	228.4
Nova Scotia	94.3	92.2	93.1
Toronto	56.8	44.5	56.3
Provinciale	12.9	13.3	12.8
Commerce	212.6	195.1	216.2
Royal	217.3	200.7	220.6
Dominion	67.0	64.3	70.3
Nationale	47.4	50.9	46.3
Imperial	66.7	64.5	67.6
Barclays (Canada)	4.1	2.3	3.5
Total	1,012.1	934.2	1,015.2

Vote for Social Credit Was Significantly Small

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — While the main story in last week's by-election in Edmonton East federal riding was the election of Mrs. Cora T. Casselman as the first woman to represent the Liberals in Parliament since Confederation, the showing of the Social Credit candidate has caused considerable interest.

Orvis Kennedy, S. C. standard-bearer and former M. P. for the riding, was soundly beaten at the polls. The successful candidate was the widow of Fred C. Casselman, who died in Ottawa recently.

The official figures gave Mrs. Casselman 7,306 votes, Mr. Kennedy 4,199 and A. A. MacLeod of Toronto, "People's Movement" candidate, lost his $200 deposit with 2,605 votes.

The total vote was light—14,242 out of 31,402—but despite this, the sharp decline in Social Credit support is seen as significant. Edmonton East was considered strong in Social Credit support in many districts. Premier Aberhart and many of his cabinet members took active part in the campaign. The premier said he would be a "very disappointed man" if Mr. Kennedy were defeated.

The figures regarded as significant are these: In winning the 1938 by-election, Mr. Kennedy received 9,904 votes. In the 1940 general election, when he was defeated by Mr. Casselman, he polled 7,279 votes. In last week's balloting his total dropped to 4,199. This is a drop of 5,705 from his 1938 winning total and more than 3,000 less than he received about one year ago.

Weekly Bank Clearings

	June 12 1941 $	Change Year Ago %	June 5 1941 $
Halifax	3,328,352	+25.5	4,487,228
Saint John	1,926,259	—3.8	2,266,169
Moncton	814,153	+24.3	945,031
Sherbrooke	787,933	+20.2	1,153,061
Quebec	4,549,764	+20.8	6,107,722
Montreal	93,573,449	+21.9	115,729,023
Ottawa	69,365,261	+184.1	58,053,113
Kingston	679,873	+45.3	834,528
Peterborough	702,256	+29.4	816,265
Toronto	92,401,368	+23.4	141,106,224
Hamilton	6,356,636	+17.5	8,159,556
Kitchener	1,128,802	+20.1	1,402,094
Brantford	921,308	+21.9	907,657
London	2,501,351	+29.5	3,343,361
Chatham	573,230	+14.5	661,109
Windsor	3,127,942	+44.9	3,755,429
Sarnia	588,203	+44.1	687,899
Sudbury	1,171,912	+14.8	1,144,095
St. Catharines	1,338,245	....	1,540,912
Fort William	1,068,257	+90.6	1,236,625
Winnipeg	42,293,262	+5.7	57,044,087
Brandon	366,368	+33.3	505,388
Moose Jaw	725,141	+62.0	773,722
Regina	4,406,122	+69.8	6,097,976
Saskatoon	1,349,897	+17.6	1,738,877
Prince Albert	353,216	+28.1	439,117
Edmonton	4,508,960	+39.6	5,713,328
Calgary	6,347,270	+68.3	7,579,525
Lethbridge	507,494	+49.9	554,072
Medicine Hat	311,288	+72.7	306,509
N. W'minster	716,981	+31.4	860,159
Vancouver	16,678,204	+32.2	20,992,739
Victoria	1,681,342	+9.1	2,170,280

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-757 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance and Weather Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. C. MILLS,
Chief Agent in Canada.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that THE ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA has received from the Department of Insurance, Ottawa, Certificate of Registry No. C-756 authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Real Property Insurance and Weather Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already registered.

H. C. MILLS,
Chief Agent in Canada.

Bk. of Canada Deposits Up

Proceeds of War Loan Increase Govt. Account —Note Circulation Rises

With proceeds of the war loan flowing in to the Receiver-General, an increase of almost $47 millions in Dominion Government deposits is shown in the statement of the Bank of Canada for the week ended June 11. Other deposits were lower, but in spite of this the total was almost $20 millions above the previous week.

Expansion in general business, causing a greater demand for cash, was reflected in an increase of almost $5 millions in note circulation.

On the credit side, holdings of sterling and United States exchange were $14.5 millions higher at $245.2 millions.

	June 11 1941 $	June 4 1941 $
Liabilities		
Capital paid-up	5,000,000	5,000,000
Notes in circ.	387,253,244	382,673,945
Rest fund	3,722,910	3,722,910
Depos.: Dominion	137,753,005	90,990,795
Banks	211,459,206	235,671,990
Other	6,475,480	9,504,667
Total deposits	355,687,691	336,167,452
All other liabs.	10,065,690	8,406,501
Total liabs.	761,729,535	735,970,808
Assets		
In sterl. & U. S.	245,205,215	220,730,215
Subsid. coin	743,450	677,461
Investments:		
Dom. govt. short	370,477,136	371,619,949
Other Dom. gov.	127,813,166	126,221,336
Total invest.	498,290,302	497,841,285
Premises	1,781,241	1,780,276
All other assets	15,709,327	14,941,371
	761,729,535	735,970,808

Staff Changes

The Royal Bank of Canada announces the following staff changes:

A. G. BAXTER, manager Kerrobert, Sask., to be manager Foam Lake, Sask.

D. L. DASHNEY, manager Rock Island, Que., to be manager Bank & Somerset, Ottawa, Ont.

R. S. PATTERSON, manager Burford, Ont., to be manager Comber, Ont.

S. H. RAMM to be accountant Regina, Sask.

A. CUMMING, manager Foam Lake, Sask., retires on pension.

E. NELSON, supervisors department, Regina, to be manager, Kerrobert, Sask.

G. PETRIE, manager, Drummondville, Que., to be manager, Rock Island, Que.

W. A. POPE, assistant manager, Hamilton, to be assistant manager, Toronto.

J. W. POWELL, supervisor's department, Toronto, to be assistant manager, Hamilton.

D. D. GRAHAM, to be accountant, Guelph, Ont.

J. A. A. McKENDY, manager, Thetford Mines, Que., retires on pension.

The Bank of Nova Scotia announces the following staff changes:

A. L. SINCLAIR, to be accountant, Park and Fairmont, Montreal.

A VICE-PRESIDENT

F. P. L. Lane, vice-president, Imperial Tobacco Co. of Canada, Ltd., was elected second vice-president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association at its annual general meeting at the Seigniory Club.

Inflation Not Inevitable Says McGill's President

Inflation is not an inevitable result of the present war and the threat of inflation may even decline as the war progresses, Dr. F. Cyril James, principal of McGill University, told the New York chapter of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters last week.

Theoretically he remarked it has always been recognized that a war could be fought without inflation.

The problem of government in wartime he defined as being to reduce normal consumption and increase total production so the difference between the two quantities will be sufficient to provide all munitions and equipment necessary. This, he said, could be achieved by non-monetary means if the Government were able to ration consumers directly and control the productive resources of the country so efficiently that the necessary increase in output could be achieved. In such circumstances, monetary measures would play a small part, he stated.

Factors making it improbable the traditional inflationary pattern would be followed he indicated were:

1. The lack of any free gold market according to former standards. The United States holds three quarters of the total supply of monetary gold and therefore any change in U. S. treasury quotation on gold would affect the international price.

2. The public's attitude toward inflation had changed. The people have accepted foreign exchange control as inevitable in times of emergency.

3. People were more willing to accept government regulation and control of business in emergency as shown in the NRA in the United States and the Canadian wheat policy.

4. People in the belligerent countries are willing to bear fiscal burdens to an extent believed impossible a decade ago. Acceptance of present tax schedules he said was evidence of this.

Company Reports

Mexican Light

Power shortage remained a difficult problem for Mexican Light & Power Co. throughout 1940, according to G. R. G. Conway, president. Exceptionally low rainfall in the Necaxa watershed was the cause, the Nonoalco steam plant having to be operated throughout the year and the Olivar gas plant during the last three months. Restrictions on consumption were applied Dec. 1, 1940.

Reconstruction to prevent theft of energy made progress in 150 sectors of Mexico City. Losses to the system, including theft, dropped to 30% against 33% in 1939.

Question of rate revision is still unsettled.

Arrangements for meetings of bondholders, delayed by wartime difficulties, have now been practically completed.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Earns. from opers.:		
Fed. govt. & munic.	696,269	618,191
Priv. & commer.	7,568,854	6,824,575
Miscel.	12,219	10,906
Gr. oper. earns.	8,277,342	7,453,672
Less: Oper. exp., taxes	4,882,129	4,355,465
Deprec.	1,584,558	1,584,492
Net oper. earns.	1,810,655	1,513,715
Less: Res. for accts, & exch., etc.	474,181	489,702
Add: Inc. from invest.	19,022	17,316
Total net inc.	1,355,496	1,041,329
Less: Admin. and gen. exp.	20,419	20,407
Exec., legal fees, etc.	97,255	95,785
Directors' fees	10,200	10,200
Total net earns.	1,227,622	914,957
Less:		
Bond interest:		
Mexican Light & Pwr.:		
5% 1st mtge., 1940	437,829	442,167
5% 2nd mtge., 1988	**495,691	**506,586
Mexican Electric Light:		
5% 1st mtge., 1942	205,065	215,890
Pachuca Light and Pwr.:		
5% 1st mtge., 1967	141,015	145,498
Sinking funds:		
Mexican Light & Pwr.:		
5% 1st mtge., 1940	......	120,000
Mexican Electric Light:		
5% 1st mtge., 1942	......	60,000
Pachuca Light & Pwr.:		
5% 1st mtge., 1967	52,628	48,720
Net exch. diff.	70,189	30,610
Net loss	174,795	654,314
Add appropriations:		
Int. on 6% cum. inc. deb. stock*	711,036	711,036
Deficit for yr.	885,831	1,365,350
Add. Pr. deficit	4,937,947	3,415,773
Reduct. in val. re govt. accts.	......	106,824
Res. for reorg. exp.	25,000	50,000
Deficit fwd.	5,848,778	4,937,947

**Charged but not paid.
*Payable only out of surplus revenue in accordance with terms of trust deed.

	1940	1939
Times Bd. Int. Earn.	0.98	0.70
Earns. per Share and Divd. Record:		
First pf.: Earned	d$14.76	d$22.76
Second pf.: Earn.	d1.15	d1.57
Ordinary: Earn.	d8.54	d11.21
None paid on any class.		

Working Capital

	1940	1939
Current assets	10,252,679	7,845,886
Current liabs.	8,366,971	4,858,208
Working capital	3,885,708	2,987,678

Canadian Vickers

Reflecting a large volume of war orders, earnings of Canadian Vickers Ltd. increased sharply in the year ended Feb. 28. After all charges, but before providing for income and "excess" profits taxes, net profit was $372,632, compared with a net loss of $6,827 in the year ended Feb. 29, 1940. Income taxes have been left in abeyance pending clarification of the company's position as a "depressed" industry.

The company has sufficient orders on hand and being offered to work plant at capacity for the remainder of the current year, J. Edouard Labelle, president, states in the annual report.

The large volume of business on hand necessitated modernization and rehabilitation of plant, involving capital expenditure of $205,183 during the past year.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended

	Feb. 28 1941 $	Feb. 29 1940 $
Operating profit	1,286,893	373,654
Add: Invest. inc.	2,080	1,695
	1,288,973	375,349
Less: Dir's. fees	3,325	1,640
Exec. & legal	24,158	15,363
Deprec. & amort.	592,774	194,783
Bond interest	162,312	150,390
Misc. reserves	133,773	20,000
Net profit before inc. taxes	372,632	*6,827
Less: Prev. deficit	1,598,327	1,592,055
Net adjusts.	22,855	......
Add: Net adjusts.	......	555
Deficit forward	1,248,550	1,598,327

*Loss.

Working Capital

	1941	1940
Current assets	3,330,112	1,543,531
Current liabilities	2,246,169	1,080,412
Working capital	1,083,943	463,119

Balance Sheet Changes

	1941 $	1940 $
Accts. rec. (net)	1,543,009	717,775
Work in progress	886,398	132,200
Inventories	709,098	417,831
Net fixed assets	3,951,248	4,324,875
Bank loan	325,850	401,104
Payables	1,472,229	416,121

Dairy Corporation

Improved operating and net profits of Dairy Corporation of Canada Ltd. resulted in reduction of bank loans from $416,129 a year ago to $246,435 at Mar. 31, 1941. The four operating subsidiaries ended the fiscal year with no bank loans and current assets of $365,884. Inclusion of the parent company bank loans and other current liabilities resulted in negative working capital, although the excess of current liabilities over current assets has been sharply reduced from the excess of $459,110 shown in 1937.

Improvement in working capital position has been assisted by sale of United Dairies Ltd. bonds, and common stock, sale of Woodland Dairies common stock, and sale of $51,000 in 5% first mortgage bonds of Edmonton City Dairy Ltd.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Sales	2,684,995	2,501,380
Less: Cost of sales	1,791,169	1,643,447
Selling, delivery, etc	686,314	670,703
Depreciation	70,658	73,458
Bank interest	22,239	25,420
Bond interest	42,062	42,633
Income taxes	25,226	17,863
Bottle exp. w/o	......	11,151
Add: Other income	878	3,204
Net profit and surplus	38,183	20,109
Add: Prev. surplus	8,003	*230,478
Reorg. credits	......	230,478
Less: Pr. yr. chgs.	5,811	......
Loss on assets	......	6,106
Trans. to res.	......	6,000
Surplus forward	40,375	8,003

*Deficit.

	1941	1940
Earned per Share:		
5% preferred	$5.79	$3.05
Common	0.28	0.05
No dividends paid.		

Working Capital

	1941 $	1940 $
Current assets	369,500	367,379
Current liabilities	405,567	560,766
Working capital*	36,067	193,387

*Excess of current liabilities over assets.

International Hydro

Irwin L. Moore, president of International Hydro-Electric System, stated in the quarterly report that the increase in consolidated gross revenues for the first quarter of 1941 was primarily due to increased sales of electricity in New England. Decrease in operating expenses, reflecting primarily decreased costs for both steam generated and purchased electricity, were due mostly to better water conditions in the first quarter of 1941 compared with the abnormally low flows of the corresponding 1940 quarter. Favorable water conditions have not continued into the second quarter, and stream flow on the New England and New York rivers on which plants are located is currently much below normal for this season of the year, Mr. Moore stated.

Board of directors of International Hydro-Electric System was increased from seven to ten at the annual meeting, with the addition of Ira L. Letts, Louis A. St. Laurent and Lawrence G. Tighte.

Earnings Statement
Three Months Ended Mar. 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Gr. oper. rev.	18,278,182	17,230,457
Add: Other inc. (net)	607,172	554,333
Total revenue	18,885,354	17,784,790
Less: Oper. exps.	6,055,004	6,438,946
Taxes (other than income)	2,220,704	2,230,600
Maintenance	909,294	857,843
Net income	9,700,352	8,257,401
Less: Int. on debt of subs.	2,539,646	2,561,447
Int. on Int. H.-E. debents.	398,520	398,520
Amort. of disc. & expense	195,257	200,628
Deprec. reserve	1,773,671	1,655,137
Prov. for inc. taxes*	1,813,510	847,081
Divs. on pf. & cl. "A" stocks of subs.†	2,257,523	2,156,611
Min. int. in earns. of subsids.	370,055	336,422
Other chgs. on subsid. income	34,463	18,330
Net profit	317,707	63,225

*No provision has been made for the quarter ended Mar. 31, 1941, for possible liability for U. S. excess profits tax. The amount of such liability, if any, will be determined only at the end of the year.

	1941	1940
†Includes divs., accr. but not being currently paid in amt. of	403,612	72,152
Times Fixed Charges Earned:		
Before deprec.	1.80	1.55
After deprec.	1.47	1.24
Earnings per Share:		
Pref., $3.50, earned	$2.23	$0.58
Class "A," earned	0.23	d0.05
None paid on either class.		

Credit-Foncier

Earnings of Credit-Foncier Franco-Canadien were slightly higher in 1940 than in 1939, and the period resulted in an increase in liquid assets relative to mortgages. Dividends of 140 francs were declared for the year against 145 francs a year ago.

Requests for loans are reported to have increased in number, with little variation in interest rates. While property sales increased during the year, action taken on claims also increased and property account rose $221,489 to $4,665,772.

Shareholders' Position
As at Dec. 31

	1940 $	1939 $
Net profit	428,383	426,026
P. & L. surplus	307,898	295,198
Com. divs. pd.	140 fr.	145 fr.

Creditors' Position

	1940 $	1939 $
Debentures	14,967,852	15,969,484
Secured by:		
Liquid assets	5,697,362	4,477,949
Mortgages	26,753,658	27,622,707
Other net assets	3,949,950	5,350,803
	36,400,970	37,451,459

Silverwood Dairies

Improvement in earnings of Silverwood Dairies Ltd., London, Ont., in the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, has enabled the company to pay off arrears of preferred dividends and commence payments on the common, with a disbursement of 20 cents on June 30.

Sales for the year rose almost $1 million, taxable income after depreciation amounting to 4.19% of sales, compared with an earnings ratio of 2.76% the year before.

Balance sheet shows investment in Government War Loan bonds of $98,750, against $74,800 a year earlier. Since Mar. 31, a further $200,000 of War Loan bonds and $200,000 of Victory Bonds has been acquired, raising the total to $500,000 par value of various war bonds.

Although the company is appealing to be permitted to base standard profits on the capital employed, excess profits in the latest year have been estimated on the least favorable basis. Should the appeal to the Board of Referees be successful, some of $207,000 allotted for taxes will be returned to surplus. Company estimates it would pay $144,000 on the basis of its appeal.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941 $	1940 $
Sales	7,716,345	6,778,631
Less: Production cost	5,021,000	4,417,526
Selling & general	1,856,599	1,686,213
Depreciation	252,600	247,009
Gross Profit	586,146	427,883
Add: Other income	19,415	19,931
Gross income	605,561	447,814
Less: Admin. & gen.	138,169	123,711
Bond int. (5%)	49,445	49,224
Bond int. (4½%)	5,680	......
Debenture int.	87,000	87,000
Mortgage int.	......	412
Bond exp. w/o	1,952	......
Income tax prov.	207,000	*48,400
Net profit	116,315	139,067
Less: Pfd. div.	87,000	116,000
Surplus for year	29,315	23,067
Add: Prev. surplus	*$105,219	121,498
Less: Patent w/o	......	4,550
Share purchase	......	30,750
Bond disc. w/o	......	4,046
Surplus forward	134,534	*105,219

*Adjusted from previous report by addition of $11,000 to tax provision, amount being deducted from 1940 net profit and surplus forward.

	1941	1940
Earnings per Share:		
Preferred: Earned	$0.80	$0.96
Paid	0.60	0.80
Common: Earned	0.33	0.46
None paid in year—20 cents declared payable June 30, 1941.		

Working Capital

	1941 $	1940 $
Current assets	1,694,615	1,065,237
Current liabilities	827,524	516,065
Working capital	867,091	549,172

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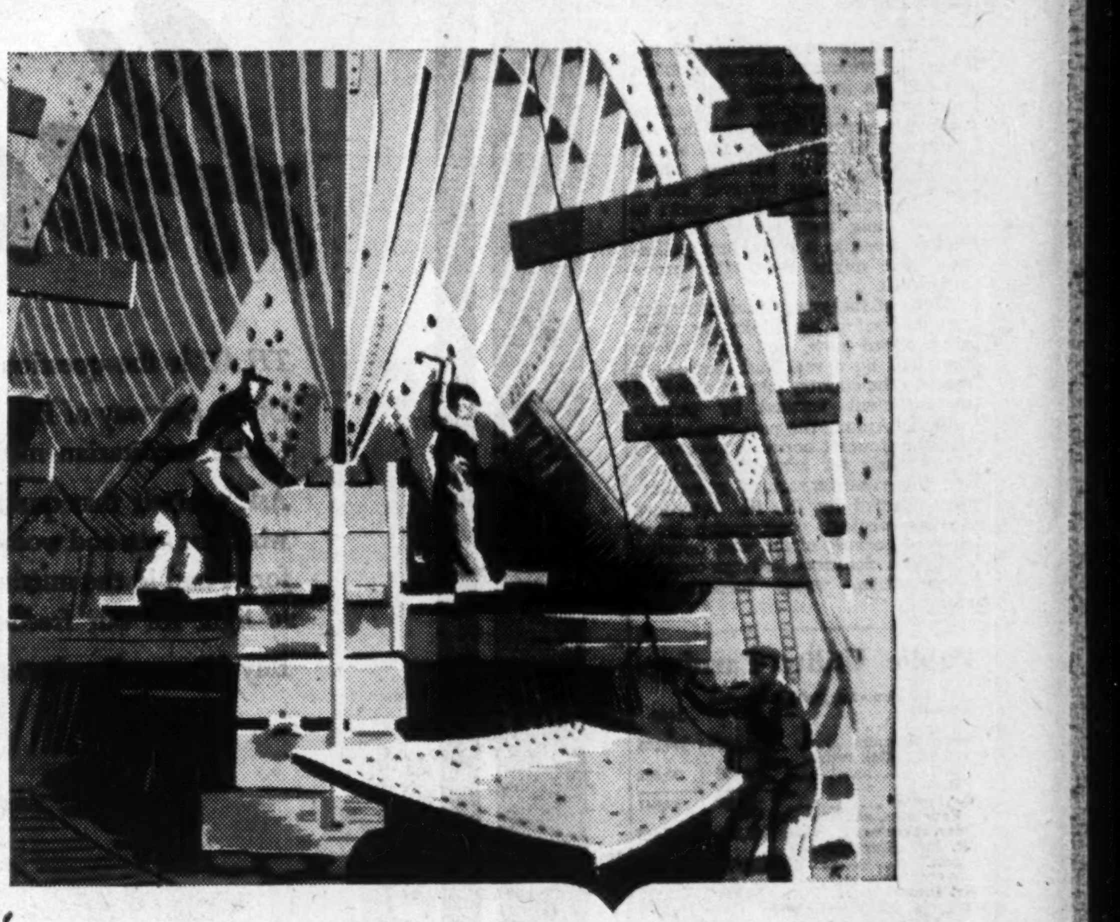

Thrift BUILDS SHIPS!

Where does the money come from to wage this War—to build the ships, the planes and tanks we need to "finish the job?"

Much of it comes from the savings of ordinary men and women—the thrifty people of Canada—the savers. These are the people who buy Victory Bonds and War Savings Certificates, who pay their War Taxes on the nail. Never before has personal thrift been so vitally necessary. Watch your spending. Every dollar you can save is needed now to arm and equip our fighting forces—to win this War.

This book will help you save. The Royal Bank Family Budget Book shows you how to budget your income, how to save by planned spending. Ask for a free copy at your nearest Branch.

The ROYAL BANK of Canada

Suggest Easing Building Curb

Construction Council Proposes Freer Use of Non-essential Materials

Abating the new license control of industrial and commercial building, to permit structures using materials not essential for war purposes, has been proposed to Ottawa by the National Reconstruction Council.

Many building materials do not fall within the category of those which must be conserved for war purposes, and use of which the new regulations are intended to curb, the Council contends. With the suppliers and manufacturers of such materials already suffering from lack of activity, it is argued, licenses might "reasonably be granted" for buildings using the items in question.

The proposal is advanced in a resolution adopted at the annual meeting of the Council, commending the Government for acting to control the building industry so as to strengthen resources for the war effort. The Council voted to advise Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions, that it endorsed the restriction of building in so far as it is essential to the successful prosecution of the war.

Effect is Feared

The Council believes, however, that the move will have a "disastrous effect" on the construction industry, and that careful administration is needed to avoid "unnecessary hardship and almost complete disorganization of the industry." The resolution adds:

> "There is still serious unemployment in the building industry in many centres. If it is thought that men in the industry should be employed in more essential work, it must be recognized that many in this industry are well over the military age and cannot change overnight into machinists, etc.
>
> "It is improbable that private capital can be influenced to postpone building operations until after the war, as expansion of industrial and commercial building is only undertaken when the necessity arises. If such buildings are not constructed now, it is unlikely that they will be built in the postwar period when the need may have passed."

The Council urges that the policy to be followed in applying the regulations be fully and publicly clarified, so that building should not be unduly discouraged through ignorance of how far the restrictions go. Expenditures for repairs and new construction within certain limits are still permitted without a license, and the regulations do not apply to house building.

Post-War Plans

Following up its move to survey effects of war on construction and how the industry may contribute to post-war readjustment, the Council is planning conferences between its officers and spokesmen of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and similar bodies. Foreseeing that new industries will be brought to Canada as a result of disruption in European countries, the Council seeks to probe means for most effective post-war disposition of big new plants established in Canada purely for war production.

A. S. Mathers, president of the Council, foresees a serious problem for Canada in the post-war transition period, especially in re-establishing in peacetime occupations the thousands of men from the armed forces and purely wartime industries. Mr. Mathers believes that a big programme of public works to absorb these men would be ineffective, even as a temporary palliative, and might eventually prove disastrous.

Much of the prospective difficulty can be abated, he thinks, by planning ahead now, and that "work that will be a real and permanent asset to the country can be provided in sufficient volume by private capital." Among the post-war activities the Council hopes to survey, to lay a basis for advance planning, are the resettlement of communities affected by the St. Lawrence Seaway project, construction work shelved because of the war, housing and slum clearance in large centres, reforestation, water conservation, etc.

Public Utility Earnings

Jamaica Public Service

April:	1941 $	1940 $
Oper. revenues	101,892	190,025
Gr. inc. after retire. acct.	33,978	30,883
Net income	24,477	22,047
Four Mos. end. Apr. 30:		
Oper. revenues	386,571	346,522
Gr. inc. after retire. acct.	118,678	103,390
Net income	80,339	67,717

Mexican Light & Power
Month of March

	1941 $	1940 $	Incr. %
Gross earns.	713,264	614,195	16.13
Op. exp. & depr.	605,272	475,868	27.19
Net earnings	107,992	138,327	*21.09
Three Months to March 31			
Gross earns.	2,185,308	1,855,933	17.74
Op. exp. & depr.	1,793,987	1,440,856	24.51
Net earnings	391,321	415,077	*6.72

*Decrease.

Jamaica Public Service Ltd. and Subsidiaries
Month of April

	1941 $	1940 $	Incr. %
Oper. revenues	101,892	90,025	13.18
Gross income after retire. reserve.	33,978	30,883	10.02
Net income	24,477	22,047	11.02
12 Months Ended Apr. 30			
Oper. revenues	1,136,881	1,014,376	12.08
Gross income after retire. reserve.	339,813	309,130	9.93
Net income	233,287	202,098	15.43

Above figures have been converted from £ sterling at the rate of $4.86⅔ to the £.

Cosolidated Sand Pays on Arrears

Consolidated Sand and Gravel, Ltd., has declared a dividend of $1.50 per share on the preference stock, payable June 28, 1941, to shareholders of record June 16; ex-dividend June 13. After giving effect to this payment, arrears on the preference stock will amount to $42.50 per share.

Victory
1941
Bond

Have I done enough?

THAT is the question that every Canadian should ask today.

Under our way of life, your investment in Victory Bonds is voluntary. Under totalitarian methods, there would be no such freedom.

Ask yourself that question again—"Have I done enough?" Think of what our men and women are doing, in the army, in the navy, in the air force, and in the nursing service. They have offered all, even life itself, to fight for our freedom from brutal aggression.

Buy Victory Bonds now! Buy all the bonds you can for cash, then sign up for more on the instalment plan. LEND your money on the safest security—the Dominion of Canada itself. $5 will make a start on buying a Victory Bond. Act now.

HOW TO BUY—Give your order to the canvasser who calls on you. Or place it in the hands of any branch of any bank, or give it to any trust company. Or send it to your local Victory Loan Headquarters. Bonds may be bought in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and larger. Canvasser, bank, trust company or your local Victory Loan Headquarters will be glad to give you every assistance in making out your order form.

Help Finish the job—
BUY VICTORY BONDS!

National Committee, Victory Loan
1941,
Ottawa, Canada

63

Municipal Finances

Parry Sound, Ont.—Parry Sound's tax rate for 1941 has been raised 3 mills to 56. Assessment is also about $100,000 higher than 1940. Expenditures will be $5,000 higher for Board of Education purposes, and other expenditures will rise approximately $9,000. Most important items in the latter will be an increase of $3,000 for the Police Department, $1,900 for Board of Health, and $1,500 for streets and bridges.

* * *

Hull, Que.—A surplus of $8,816 is shown in the annual auditors' report for the City of Hull. Most of the surplus is contributed by the waterworks department showing a balance of $8,251 after the year's operations. Further balance of $565 for the administration department of the city completed the total. Further improvements are anticipated in the current year by city officials. Direct relief has disappeared as a city expenditure. Arrears of uncollected taxes, however, now amount to $146,293.

* * *

Yorkton, Sask.—Tax rate for 1941 in Yorkton has been set at 42 mills, down 2 mills from last year.

* * *

Regina, Sask.—Of a total of $436,606 payable this year, $181,200 of the city of Regina bonds will be retired on July 1, remainder having been paid off at maturity earlier in the year. Money to meet these issues is already accumulated in the sinking fund. Retirement of the bonds will relieve the city of making annual payments of $61,301 for interest and sinking fund. In the next five years an additional $5,802,376 debenture debt will mature, relieving the city of annual charges of $504,155.

Intl. Hydro Operations Satisfactory in U. S.

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Satisfactory operations of U. S. subsidiaries of International Hydro-Electric System have offset somewhat difficulties encountered by Canadian subsidiaries, Irwin L. Moore, president, stated at the annual meeting.

Water sheds of the New England Power Association and Hudson River Power were at the lowest level for many years. In the former case the time was 28 years and the latter, 40 years.

Directors were increased from seven to 10 with addition of Ira L. Letts, Louis A. St. Laurent and Lawrence G. Tighte.

THE FINANCIAL POST

Largest Circulation of All Canadian Financial Papers

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Canadian Ships For Britain's Life Line

Put Building on Mass Production Basis to Avert Looming Crisis

By Staff Writer

Germany is sinking British shipping twice as fast as it is being replaced by the combined facilities of the Empire and the United States.

This was the warning sounded in the last fireside address of President Roosevelt and repeated by Canada's cargo shipbuilding chief, H. R. MacMillan, last week.

Canadians were generally aware that the shipping situation was serious but until these two warnings they did not realize that the democracies were fast approaching a desperate crisis.

The whole outcome of the war will be determined by the Battle of the Atlantic because across that stormy ocean is stretched the very life line of Great Britain.

The calls upon the Navy, vital protector of the cargo ships, have been extraordinary. Since the collapse of France, just a year ago, Britain has had to spread her fighting ships out over the North and South Atlantic, the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. In spots the protection for British shipping has been dangerously thin.

Canada's Battle, Too

The Battle of the North Atlantic is as much a battle for Canada as it is for Britain. This responsibility has been recognized ever since the war started 21 months ago. At the outset, Canada took over the defense of her own coastal areas.

Canadian port facilities on both the Atlantic and the Pacific were put at the disposal of the Royal Navy. Furthermore, the Dominion set out immediately to utilize her own existing and potential resources for the construction of ships.

Shipyards were given over to the converting of passenger liners into armed cruisers. Three such vessels were converted at a cost of $1.7 millions. Other merchant vessels were fitted with equipment to defend themselves at sea. Trawlers were fitted out for mining, sweeping and other naval operations. A score or more of fast yachts were commandeered by the Government and outfitted for service as patrol boats along the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Contracts were placed for a number of small craft to meet the needs of the Navy and the Air Force.

Along the Atlantic, the St. Lawrence River, the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast, the Dominion shipbuilding industry had been almost dormant since the end of the first great war. Fortunately, however, its facilities had been maintained in fair condition and were rapidly brought to full productive capacity when the need arose.

Hundreds of shipyard workers who had turned to other means of livelihood have been brought back to their original trade. As a result today more men are employed in Canada's shipbuilding industry than ever before. The 1,500 workers at the beginning of the war have been increased to over 20,000.

First Work First

During the first few months after war broke out, the shipyards were engaged in arming freighters, and passenger vessels, converting trawlers and constructing small craft. That was the immediate need and the first job undertaken.

Then came the collapse of France.

This threw a tremendous burden on the Navy. Patrols had to be reorganized, fleet disposition changed, convoy services organized.

The immediate demand was for corvettes, mine sweepers, motor torpedo boats. Ancillary equipment was still needed, but the priority was for vessels of a type that could be used for the protection of shipping.

The American transfer of a substantial number of over age destroyers, some of which went to Canada, materially helped the situation. More recently the extension of U. S. naval patrol far into the Atlantic was also a factor. But new construction was also imperatively needed.

Shipyards Respond

Today, of 80 corvettes on order, 59 have been launched. Of the 60 minesweepers on order, 24 have been launched. In addition to the three merchant vessels converted into armed cruisers, 27 other boats have been converted to naval needs. There is also building at present 24 patrol vessels and 12 minesweepers of a special type. In all some 235 ships have been ordered and 102 have been delivered or launched.

But Canada has also been interested in larger fighting vessels. Only last week, Munitions Minister Howe announced that Canada was now building destroyers smaller than the usual British type but larger than the American. Mr. Howe naturally declined to go into details beyond stating that the first units are expected to be launched "about the end of 1942."

Destroyers

For over a year Canada has been considering the construction of destroyers. Beyond a certain amount of special equipment, there are facilities for such constructions in this country. Engines, the major item in these thin-skinned super power boats, can be built in Canada and also the light naval guns with which they are armed. Destroyers are not usually protected with armor plates though this material is also now available in Canada. When the plan to build destroyers was first broached last fall, The Post was informed that it would take fully a year to turn out the first vessel.

All of this building, of course, is exclusive of the small boat programme which is now over 40% complete and includes construction of over 400 craft. A wide variety of such small craft is under construction — ammunition lighters, crash boats, aircraft tenders, bomb loading dinghies, pulling boats, service boats, cutters, row boats, armored target boats, salvage boats, motor torpedo boats, battle practice targets, whalers and scows.

This naval shipbuilding programme in Canadian yards involves an expenditure of $120 millions.

Merchant Shipping Problem

So much for the fighting ships. The problem of merchant boats is just as serious.

At the start of the war Britain had about 20 million tons of its own ocean-going shipping available. This was considered barely sufficient as it is estimated that at least 18 million tons is the minimum required for the ordinary work of supplying the British Isles alone, with food and other supplies. Such a minimum, of course, would not be enough to permit the carrying on of any large scale offensive operations. It is a subsistence level only.

Through new building, from her Allies, and taken over from the enemy, Britain since the beginning of the war has acquired another 7 million tons. This additional shipping, however, has been balanced almost precisely by sinkings. Moreover, it is estimated that at least 3 million tons of British controlled shipping is under constant repair and therefore useless as a carrier.

On Subsistence Level

The net result is that Britain today has probably less merchant tonnage available than from her own resources alone at the beginning of the war. In other words, she has barely sufficient vessels for supplying food and other supplies to the British Isles, let alone maintaining armies in the Near East and elsewhere.

With ship sinkings averaging close to half a million tons a month, and British shipyards under almost constant bombing, a desperate crisis is deemed certain, unless Canada and the United States can take up the burden.

To meet the immediate problem, President Roosevelt is putting at the disposal of Britain over a million tons of extra shipping he has acquired through the outright taking over of Axis and neutral shipping lying idle in American ports, and by the purchase of American owned tankers and other vessels. This pool is being handed over to Britain under Lease-Lend.

Canada has bolstered it by boats taken off the Great Lakes service and by ships of the Pacific trade. British contracts in the latter area too, are being taken over by United States shipping lines thus releasing more boats to Britain. It is hoped that the tonnage acquired and saved in this way will save Britain over the next three critical months. After that the flow of new boats now being built in the United States and Canada should start.

Flow of New Boats

This year to the first of June Washington has awarded contracts for over 200 vessels with a gross tonnage of well over 1.5 million. Over half of these boats have already been launched and almost 100 delivered. Under the new Emergency Construction programme, contracts for an additional 3 million tons are planned.

Canadian Programme

Some time ago the British Government placed contracts with Canadian shipyards for 18 cargo vessels. But this was only a beginning. The Canadian Government's own building programme has been extended to include construction of more than 100, 9,300 ton freighters, principally in the form of standard types. Toward this end, Ottawa has set up the Wartime Merchant Shipping Ltd., headed by H. R. MacMillan. The programme in its undertaking involves an expenditure of around $200 millions.

Essence of the programme, to quote Mr. MacMillan, is "speed and being on time in delivery of component parts."

Made in Factories!

"Ships are not made in shipyards," says Mr. MacMillan. "They are made in factories, and assembled in shipyards. If we have delay, it will be because our factories are our bottlenecks and not our shipyards."

It is a job of the Wartime Shipping Limited to see that such delays do not occur, or if they do occur that they are eliminated immediately.

Already shipyard facilities are being put in shape and extended, but the big undertaking as previously mentioned is in setting up facilities to assure adequate and regular flow of steel plates and other parts. To that end two major jobs have been initiated.

On the east coast, Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. has begun work at Sydney, N.S., on the construction of a new open hearth furnace which with the necessary supplementary equipment will increase capacity of the plant to 670,000 tons of steel ingots per year. Work has also begun on rehabilitating the company's 100-inch plate mill. Part of this additional capacity will go to meet the demand for extra steel in the Canadian munitions programme, but primarily the work is being undertaken to meet a large shipbuilding programme.

On the west coast, the Dominion Bridge Company is setting up a steel rolling mill at Vancouver to supply plates for the shipbuilding in that area. The company plans to move its furnaces and rolling mills from Calgary.

If present plans are carried out, this new rolling mill will be in operation by the end of August. It will use only the scrap available in British Columbia and Western Alberta, a large amount of which has been accumulated since the beginning of the war.

Build Million Tons

The programme undertaken by Wartime Merchant Shipping Ltd. is of far greater magnitude than the Canadian public appreciate.

One hundred cargo vessels of just under 10,000 tons deadweight carrying capacity each represent an aggregate of one million tons!

These vessels are of steel construction throughout.

Present plans are to have 80 or more of them in service by the end of 1942.

If that objective is reached, Canadian shipyards, in a period of a year and a half, will have built nearly 800,000 tons of shipping.

Compare that with what took place in the last war!

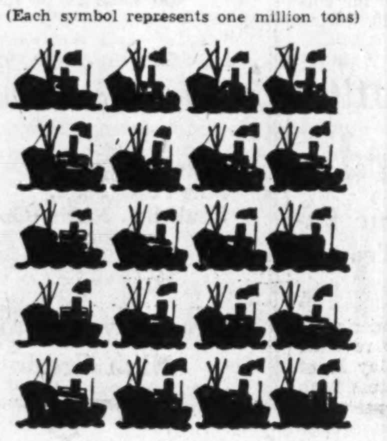
In 1918 when shipyards were going full blast and demands upon Canadian industry were only a fraction of what they are today, Canada built 103 ships with a total deadweight carrying capacity of 138,600 tons. Less than half of the ships built—45 to be exact—were of steel, the balance of wood.

It is a man-size job which Canada has undertaken, and a not unimportant part in the critical Battle of the Atlantic.

Britain's Minimum Need Estimated 18,000,000 Tons

Britain entered war with 20,000,000 tons.

(Each symbol represents one million tons)



Plus

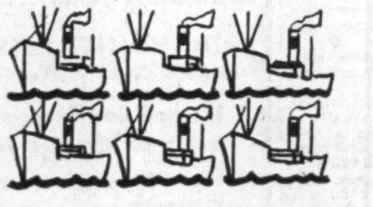
From her Allies and from construction in 1939-40, Britain got 7,000,000 tons.

Plus

Construction during 1941 in U. K., U. S., Canada, Australia, etc., estimated 3,000,000 tons.

Minus

British losses to date are estimated at 6,000,000 tons.



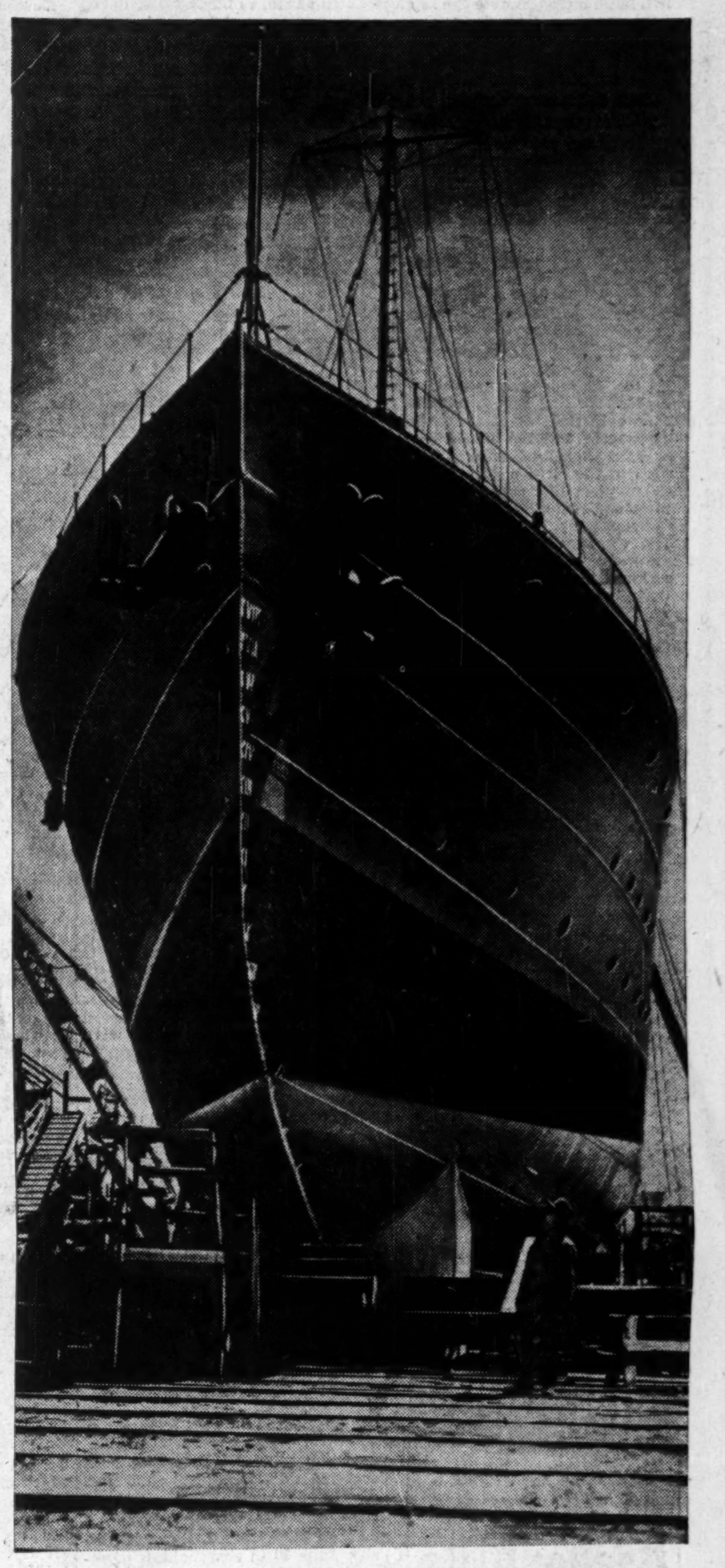
Minus

Amount of shipping damaged and refitting, hence out of service, 3,000,000 tons.

Minus

At present rate of sinking, Britain's losses in next 12 months will be 5,000,000 tons.

TOTAL AVAILABLE END OF 1941, 17,000,000 TONS.



Here is one of the new Canadian vessels near the finishing stage at a lower St. Lawrence River shipyard.

Will Ottawa Stop Installment Buying?

By Staff Writer

OTTAWA.—A check rein on installment buying of consumer goods is being held in reserve by the Government, ready to pull as a further brake on wartime civilian spending.

The extent to which consumer purchases are being channelled through deferred payments, and how far it could be effectively checked by State restriction, are understood to have been canvassed by government authorities.

Whatever steps are taken to stem or at least regulate the undoubted upsurge in installment buying, it is believed unlikely that a move will be made to put a "crimp" in the operations of the finance companies. It is expected that recognition will be given to the substantial investment they have at stake and their importance as a factor in modern production and merchandising.

There are various steps that could be taken without directly affecting the finance companies. For instance, the Government might increase the excise levies on presently taxed lines and extend them to other goods. In this regard, it is not without significance that the excise on radios and similar lines a few months ago failed to bring about curtailed consumption, especially where sales were financed by deferred payments.

What happened was that the additional surcharge of 25% on the manufacturers' price simply lengthened the credit term. Thus an article which previously had been paid for over a period of 12 months can now be paid for in 13 months. This largely nullified the main object of the excise.

An alternative proposal would apply the excise in a different way. Now it is a fixed percentage of the manufacturers' list price. Instead the duty might be tied in with the mark-up on the cost of the article as between the manufacturer and retailer.

In this way articles of a luxury nature, on which there is a large mark-up, would bear the maximum tax, with the scale graduating downward to a set minimum on the article with a low mark-up.

One proposal applying directly to installment buying is to shorten credit terms. The Government might legislate to the effect that on certain types of goods, or on goods selling for a certain price, payment would have to be made within a fixed period.

It is possible, by Government action, to limit bank loans to finance companies to cover installment sales. One drawback to this suggestion is that the larger operators have considerable capital of their own and are not altogether dependent upon bank borrowings to handle their "paper" volume.

A limitation on volume of business in relation to capital invested is another possibility.

But these latter suggestions offer real difficulties. It is more than likely that when the Government gets around to giving serious consideration to installment sales, such action as will be taken will be to limit supply or to make purchases on a deferred payment plan unattractive to the consumer.

Official concern with the problem has been reflected also in statements by Finance Minister Ilsley, who has referred particularly to installment buying in stressing the need to curtail civilian consumption. At the same time, the strong effort to promote installment buying of Victory Loan bonds indicates that the primary concern is not with the soundness of this method of selling, but as an outlet of both industrial production and civilian purchasing power which must be diverted to the war effort.

In the meantime, installment financing interests themselves have been alive to the problems created by installment selling in wartime, from their own standpoint as well as that of the Government. Executives of leading firms in the business are understood to have discussed the question with Ottawa officials, and to have learned the attitude and wishes of the Government.

Already some firms are reported to have exerted informal pressure within the business to tighten up on installment trading, in particular by reducing periods for which deferred payments may be made. Efforts are being made to cut down the limit on auto financing terms from 18 months or more to a year or less; and for payments for general consumer goods such as refrigerators, stoves and stokers from 36 to 44 months.

The jump in installment buying of general lines, apart from more costly items such as automobiles, is reported to have been at a lower ratio than the expansion of cash buying. Nevertheless, deferred payment purchases have jumped to a point that has raised serious prospect of steps to curtail them.

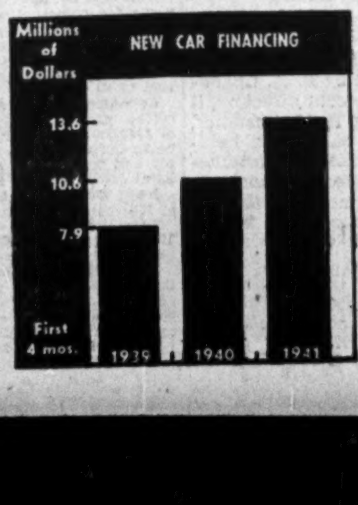
Financing of auto sales, the only phase of installment selling on which regular statistics are issued, showed a jump of 23% over 1940 in the first four months of this year, in number of vehicles financed. The gain was 48% over the same period of 1939. The dollar value of financing gained 36% over 1940, 73% over 1939.

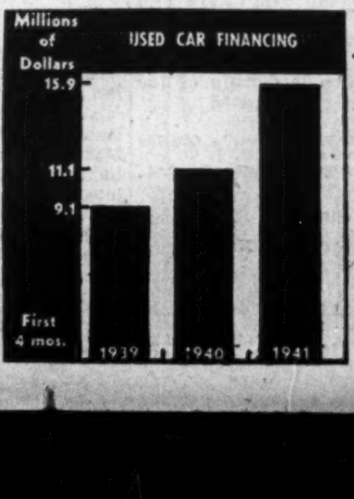
Current data are not available on other fields of installment financing, but various indicators show the trend. For instance, the gross volume of financing handled by Industrial Acceptance Corp., which accounts for a large proportion of both auto and general installment selling in Canada, jumped from $30 millions in 1939 to $34.5 millions in 1940. The increase has continued into 1941 at a greatly accelerated rate, The Financial Post understands.

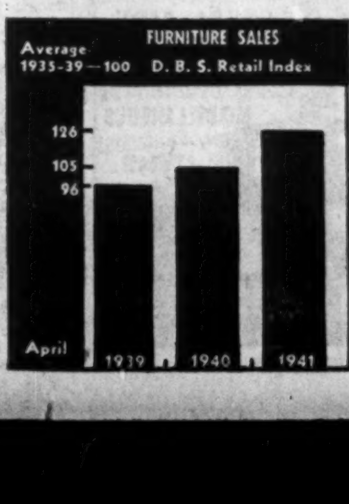
Sharp increases have also been shown in buying generally throughout Canada of furniture, radios and electrical equipment, major proportions of which are handled on a deferred payment basis. The D.B.S. retail index of furniture sales jumped 17% over 1940 in the first four months of this year, and furniture gained 29% in department store sales in April. The retail index on radio and electrical equipment sales rose 22% in the first four months of this year.

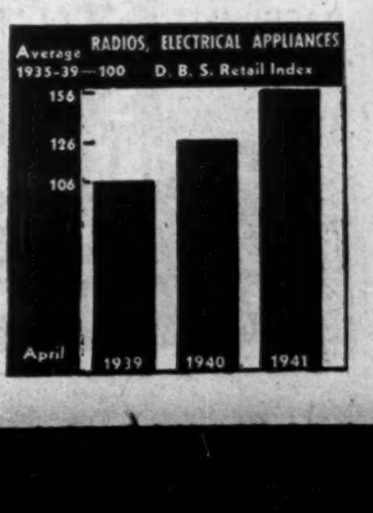
The gain in radio sales is on top of substantial expansion in this field during 1940. Producers' sales of radio sets last year soared to 438,976 units valued at $23.5 millions, an increase of 18% in number over 1939. The uptrend in sales during the last quarter of 1940 was even more pronounced, amounting to 20% in number and 26% in value over the last three months of 1939.

It is understood the large operators would not object to some form of control or limitation of installment sales. However, they are not in a position to do much at this stage because of the keen competition from smaller companies which are fighting to get a foothold in the financing of "installment paper." This competition is reported to have become intensified since the outbreak of war, largely due to the heavy increase in purchases on a deferred payment basis by the low income group, which has experienced a relatively sharp increase in buying power.









Newsprint Output Levels Off

First Drop Recorded During Current Year

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL .— Indication that newsprint production and shipments have reached a levelling off point is contained in May figures of the Newsprint Association of Canada. In a forecast for the current year Charles Vining, president of the association, estimated demand for Canadian newsprint would be down 200,000 tons from last year, when production totalled 3.4 million tons.

Prior to May monthly figures had shown large increases over the same months of the preceding year; but latest statistics would appear to indicate realization of Mr. Vining's forecast not improbable.

May Operations Drop

Canadian production of newsprint showed a sizeable reduction in May from last year, dropping to 284,767 tons from 323,563 tons, a decline of 12 per cent. Shipments were reduced to 291,112 tons from 334,441 tons, a drop of 13 per cent.

While North American producers reduced stocks by 1,913 tons in May, the depletion process was considerably slower than in 1940 and 1939, when there were corresponding reductions of 21,340 and 26,176 tons.

Expect Lower Operations

The comparatively unfavorable trend is expected to continue in a greater or smaller degree in the months ahead, as the industry operated at unusually high levels in the last half of 1940. Comparative operating results in the ensuing months are expected to be less satisfactory than in the period last year when stoppages of Scandinavian supplies prompted U. S. publishers to stock up heavily.

In May this year Canadian mills operated at 75.1 per cent capacity, compared with 85.1 per cent in the same month last year. Shipments equalled 76.8 per cent of capacity, against 87.9 per cent.

Newfoundland Exports Off

In the five-month period to the end of May Canadian production amounted to 1,347,437 tons, an increase of 1.5 per cent over the corresponding period last year. Shipments totalled 1,325,764 tons, a gain of 2.8 per cent over the same five months of 1940.

Newfoundland production and shipments also showed a decline. Production in May declined to 28,725 tons from 31,033 tons, a loss of 7.4 per cent, while shipments dropped to 23,517 tons from 42,790 tons, a decrease of 45 per cent. The Newfoundland loss was chiefly in shipments to overseas consumers, which dropped to 5,905 tons from 21,958 tons.

British Meet Newsprint Crisis

Voluntary Organization Takes Control

To the Newsprint Supply Co., a non-profit making British organization, is entrusted the task of handling newsprint supplies in war. More than 1,000 daily and weekly newspapers in the British Isles are dependent upon this organization for equitable distribution and continuity of supply.

The organization handles about £7 millions of newsprint annually for 40 million readers of U. K. publications, the World's Press News relates.

The company was formed early in 1940 by the principal leaders of the industry. When war began newsprint imports were handled by the Government through the Director of Newsprint in the Paper Control.

Norwegian Supplies Stopped

But events made it evident that a new policy would have to be instituted to safeguard the flow of newsprint supplies to the embattled Island.

Imports of raw materials from the Scandinavias had been erratic, and it was becoming clear that a newsprint reserve was necessary. When Norway was eliminated as a supplier in April, 1940, essential raw materials were cut off from U. K. mills. But in March that year it became evident some far-reaching measures would have to be taken. Dependency upon home production was becoming precarious.

Write Newsprint Charter

On March 22 Lord Kemsley and Lord Beaverbrook conferred on the matter. Lord Camrose joined the discussion. Four principles were established:

1. Equalization of price of home and imported newsprint.
2. Import of Canadian and Newfoundland paper to be a fixed percentage.
3. Provision for a war reserve of 100,000 tons of newsprint, to be available to every newspaper wanting to participate in the scheme.
4. Provision for assistance in securing raw materials for home mills.

Large Interests Participate

This agreement was signed by all London interests and accepted by the Newspaper Society and the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society.

Negotiations were started with the Ministry of Supply to implement the agreement. By this time it was evident that supplies of newsprint would have to be obtained from Canada and Newfoundland as the Scandinavian resources were shut off.

As the result of negotiations the Newsprint Supply Co. was formed to undertake the importing of newsprint and supervision of distribution to members and all newspapers.

Sacrifice For Scheme

The company is divided into three sections: (1) board of directors, (2) rationing committee, and (3) working organization.

Some losses were incurred through the agreement by the major units, such as the Daily Mail, Daily Express, News of the World, News Chronicle, and other organizations favorably situated in regard to stocks and contracts. These were turned over to the Newsprint Supply pool.

Price Levels Held

Through these stocks and contracts it has been possible to maintain continuity of supply and keep prices to unusual low wartime levels. Price has been held at £26 a ton. It could be sold for £24 a ton, but to equalize costs for imported and higher priced home-manufactured newsprint, a flat price of £26 a ton was established. Without this voluntary co-operation the price of newsprint would have gone to much higher levels.

Stocks of newsprint have been held. Early in May they were estimated at 175,000 compared with 250,000 tons a year previously.

Use 5,000 Tons Weekly

Newsprint consumption in Britain has been cut to 5,000 tons weekly, or 260,000 tons on an annual basis. Domestic production is about 100,000 tons annually. If undue drawing upon reserves is to be avoided 160,000 tons will have to be imported annually.

The company has its own fleet of seven ships with carrying capacity of 30,000 tons a voyage. Four or five voyages may be made by each annually. Annual carrying capacity of this fleet therefore is approximately 120,000 tons.

Classify U. K. Newspapers

To distribute paper equitably newspapers are divided into three main groups:

1. Nationals and provincial daily and evenings, consuming about 75% of the weekly 5,000 tons.
2. Provincial weeklies of the active group of 420 papers, using major portion of the balance.
3. Between 500 and 600 smaller papers which together required only 60 tons of newsprint weekly.

Establish Ration Figures

An exact ration has been worked out on the basis of weekly consumption of 5,000 tons. A system of determining the consumption figure allocated to each newspaper was evolved. Domestic mills supply the 500 to 600 small users and Newsprint Supply Co. supplies from imports the 420 active users.

The British market is divided into three zones to facilitate shipping. These arrangements are elastic because of shipping uncertainties.

The fact that not one British newspaper, because of lack of newsprint, has failed to appear since the company started operations, testifies to the efficiency with which the scheme works.

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Int. Paper & P. Cuts Arrears

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Directors of International Paper & Power Co. have declared a dividend of $5 on arrears of the 5% cumulative preferred stock, plus a regular quarterly dividend of $1.25. The dividend is payable June 28 to shareholders of record June 20, and will reduce arrears to $5 a share on the stock.

Publishers Warned Of Stock Shortages

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Delegates to the 15th annual mechanical conference of the American Newspaper Publishers Association were warned by Walter E. Wines, manager of the A. N. P. A.'s mechanical department, that newspapers of the United States faced a shortage of raw material because of defense preparations. Mr. Wines stated that supplies of tin, zinc and cork will be subject to restriction in the near future.

He stated that the A. N. P. A. is urging publishers to stock up on these materials, but stressed that the association did not want too large inventories for fear they would bring about shortages themselves.

Paperboard Production 87.9% of U. S. Capacity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—U. S. production of paperboard in April totalled 499,930 tons, or 87.9% of rated capacity. This compares with 417,566 tons, or 70.9% of rated capacity in April, 1940.

Production in the first four months of the current year totalled 1.9 million tons, compared with 1.7 million tons in the same period last year.

Intl. Paper Sells Bonds Privately

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—International Paper Co. has sold privately to four insurance companies $26.5 millions of first lien and general mortgage bonds, it is announced. The issue was sold at par plus accrued interest. The bonds are dated April 1, 1941, mature April 1, 1956, and carry an interest coupon of 3⅝%.

Companies participating in the issue were: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U. S., $12.5 millions; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., $9 millions; John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co., $3.5 millions; and Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., $1.5 million. Sale of bonds was made through the First Boston Corp. and Smith, Barney & Co.

Proceeds of the sale will be used to redeem on July 12, $9.9 millions of 4½% bonds of the Southern Kraft Corp. at 101½ and accrued interest. Secured bank loans of International Paper Co. totalling $9.2 millions will be refunded by the issue. There will be also provided $4.5 millions cash for new construction. The company will be reimbursed for the cost of acquisition of the steam and steam-electric plant near Mobile, Ala., purchased in April for $1.8 million.

The financing represents a further step in simplifying the company's capital structure and provides a permanent medium for handling future bond capital requirements.

It is also announced that International Paper Co. redeemed at par on June 9 $2.9 millions secured promissory notes, due serially to Dec. 31, 1944. These were issued last December in connection with the acquisition of Agar Manufacturing Corp.

Ethel Whitham Ad Club Head

Miss Ethel M. Whitham, who is in charge of public relations for the Maple Leaf Milling Co., Toronto, is the newly elected president of the Women's Advertising Club of Toronto. Miss Whitham succeeds Miss Thelma Palmer of the Neva-Wet Corp. of Canada Ltd.

Annual reports showed the Club with a paid-up membership of 104. Substantial contributions to war work during the year were also reported.

Miss Palmer was presented with a wrist watch, inscribed, in appreciation of her fine leadership of the club during the past year.

Other officers include:

OLIVE A. OTTAWAY, Toronto Graphic Arts Assoc., vice-president.
A. ETHEL ADAMS, T. Eaton Co. Ltd., corresponding secretary.
Directors:
DOROTHY L. BENSON, Mundy-Goodfellow Printing Co.
NORENE McFARLAND, Charters Publishing Co.
BERTHA R. SELLEN, E. W. Reynolds & Co. Ltd.
MARJORIE SMITH, MacLean Publishing Co. Ltd.
IRENE PINFOLD, E. L. Ruddy Co. Ltd.

Pulp and Paper Industry Aids War Effort

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Machine shop facilities and technical workers of Canada's pulp and paper industry are giving special assistance to heavy industries engaged on war orders, according to the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The 75 pulp and paper mills in the Dominion are following a three-part programme in extending aid:

Educating skilled workers from general mill staff to ensure a steady flow of capable workers to replace those released or loaned to war industries.

Releasing or loaning technically trained staff and skilled workers for organizations needed to operate war industries now coming into operation or expanding.

Utilizing machine shops existing at all pulp and paper mills to make smaller parts and assemblies for larger machinery units.

Use Idle Facilities

Machine shops of pulp and paper organizations usually operate one shift of 48 hours a week. Through the Wartime Machine Shop Board of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association this idle capacity has been utilized and they are now operating 24 hours a day.

Inter. Utilities Plea Refused

S. E. C. Cuts Exemption of Inter. and Dom. Gas —Managem't Criticized

Further extension of exemption from the provisions of the 1935 Public Utility Holding Co. Act has been denied by the S.E.C. to International Utilities Corp. and Dominion Gas and Electric Co.

Partial exemption from the provision will be in effect for the Canadian subsidiaries of Dominion Gas and Electric up to June 30, 1943. This partial exemption applies only to the activities of Dominion's Canadian subsidiaries which do not concern their relations with the parent company and consequently their more direct influence on the field supervised by the S.E.C. Principal Canadian subsidiaries of Dominion Gas are: Canadian Western Natural Gas, Light, Heat and Power; Northwestern Utilities and Canadian Utilities.

Against Public Interest

Refusal to extend exemption was based by the Securities and Exchange Commission on the public interests. In explaining its position, the S.E.C. report states:

"Dominion is subject to the sole control of International and the management of International has the ultimate responsibility for the conduct of the affairs of Dominion. In the course of another matter before us, we have had occasion to examine certain aspects of the management of International since its inception in 1924 to the present time, during which period the management has been headed and dominated by P. M. Chandler, president and board chairman.

"That examination forms part of the record in the instant case. The history of International discloses many transactions which are, in our opinion, incompatible with the ordinary standards of corporate management. This history reveals numerous instances of high salaries, bonuses and self dealing resulting in large personal profits to P. M. Chandler, or to companies in which he was personally interested, and to certain other officers and directors. The record indicates that they have acted in wanton disregard of the fiduciary duties owed to the stockholders.

"This history further shows that International was originally promoted by an investment banking house, Chandler & Co., Inc., controlled by P. M. Chandler, and that there has existed an investment banker-holding company relationship of the type deplored by the authors and sponsors of the Public Utility Holding Co. Act. Indeed, there are indications that such relationships, in some degree, may still exist."

Further Details

In an appendix attached to its report, the S.E.C. outlines some of the past transactions of P. M. Chandler and associated interests in connection with International Utilities.

In the distribution of the securities of International Utilities Corp., Chandler and Co. Inc. realized a net profit of $1,093,544 in distributing securities of International Utilities which brought that company $12,456,896 in net proceeds.

Other substantial profits were realized through transfers of utility properties between International Utilities and other parties. In addition to the various profits of a brokerage nature, P. M. Chandler received directly in salary, director's fees and bonuses from International and its subsidiaries and former subsidiaries, an aggregate of $928,186 from 1924 to 1940 inclusive. At the present time his salary from the total system is $56,500 annually divided as follows: International Utilities—$20,000; General Water, Gas and Electric Co.—$15,000; Dominion Gas and Electric Co.—$15,000; and Securities Corporation General —$6,500.

Small Shareholding

The report further states that with very few exceptions all of the directors of International since 1924 have been selected by P. M. Chandler. Few of the present directors, it is stated, including P. M. Chandler, have or represent substantial holdings of the securities of International. In almost every instance the introduction of a new member of the board was accomplished by appointment to fill a vacancy rather than by submitting to the stockholders.

At the recent annual meeting unsuccessful efforts were made to unseat the Board of Directors.

Tax Decision Spurs B. C. Newsprint Output

Powell River Co. Starts $1 Million Expansion Programme — Showed it Would be Important Source of U. S. Dollar Exchange

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — The Canadian Government's recognition of the important part that the pulp and paper industry is playing in improving the exchange situation with the United States is acting as fresh stimulus to expansion on the Pacific coast.

Powell River Co., largest newsprint producer in British Columbia, has embarked on a $1 million unbleached sulphite pulp programme as a direct result of the special tax concessions granted by Ottawa. Because it was able to show that in the next three years it could produce about $3,375,000 in U. S. exchange by sales to the American market as a result of its increased capacity, Powell River was given special depreciation allowance on federal taxes for that period.

Formerly Only Newsprint

Until a few years ago Powell River was exclusively engaged in newsprint production. When B. C. Pulp & Paper Co. converted both its mills at Woodfibre and Port Alice into bleached sulphite and rayon pulp operations the unbleached pulp market was left wide open so far as this province was concerned, and Powell River installed machines to develop that end of the business, shipping some of the pulp to the United States as well as overseas.

The decision to expand still further its sulphite pulp division marks a continuance of the new policy. Instead of an average output of only 30 tons of unbleached pulp daily, Powell River will be able to produce 100 tons, in addition to its newsprint capacity of 700 tons per day.

Lessening of the excess profits tax load for B. C. Pulp & Paper may also encourage that organization to step up its production to some extent this year, although a definite programme has not yet been established.

Wide Expansion

Elimination of Scandinavian competition, combined with strong domestic markets, has been a spur to the British Columbia pulp and paper industry, and nearly all producing units have improved their facilities in the past two or three years. Westminster Paper Co. is now proceeding with enlargement involving expenditure of nearly $300,000. Pacific Mills, Canadian subsidiary of Crown Zellerbach Corp. at Ocean Falls, is also keeping pace with the revival, and Vancouver Kraft Corp. was organized a few months ago to operate the Howe Sound kraft mill owned by the Leadbetter interests of Portland, Ore.

As in the case of lumber, pulp and paper are finding their chief sale in the domestic market, exports having fallen off appreciably.

Scandinavias Boost Exports Of Newsprint to Americas

MONTREAL.—Finnish and Swedish exporters of newsprint have made marked progress in the past few months in regaining South and Central markets, statistics of shipments reveal.

In the first three months of the current year, exports from the Scandinavias totalled 23,696 tons, excluding Swedish exports for February and March, 14,971 tons of which were shipped to South and Central America. Only 1,658 tons went to the U. S.; none to the U. K.; 6,756 tons to other European countries, and 311 tons to all other consumers.

While this ground has been regained in South and Central Ameriican markets, total exports were well below the first quarter of 1940. Exports of 23,696 tons in the first three months of the present year compare with 92,117 tons in the corresponding quarter of 1940.

Alberta Blamed For Credit Lack

Debt Adjustment Practices Destroy Credit— Throttle N.H.A. Loans

Responsibility for the lack of National Housing Act loans in Alberta was laid solely on the shoulders of the Provincial Government by A. A. McNab, president of the Alberta Mortgage Loans Association at the recent annual meeting.

Mr. McNab charged that by legislation, general policies and by exhortations the Alberta Government had fostered disregard for obligations on the part of many of its citizens. He stated that as a result investors had lost confidence and the credit of the people of the province had been destroyed. Recently the Alberta Government had one hand outstretched for National Housing Act loans, while the other was busy making it more difficult for mortgagees to collect amounts due on the mortgages, he declared.

Mr. McNab emphasized that life insurance, trust and loan companies have never opposed reasonable debt legislation, but in his opinion, the Alberta Debt Adjustment Act goes far beyond that. It contained, he said, a number of unreasonable provisions. There is evidence of political interference in its administration and an attempt is being made to reduce interest rates, he stated. According to Mr. McNab numerous instances could be cited where the act has been used to protect debtors well able to pay. There are cases where houses are rented and the mortgagor collects the rent and pays nothing on taxes or interest, he said.

Although the general position of agriculture is not too favorable, Mr. McNab pointed out that Alberta farmers are in a relatively fortunate position. Government statistics show Alberta's agricultural income in 1940 larger than in 1939, with field crops up $15 millions or approximately 12% while most provinces reported a decrease. The speaker also stated that there is considerable misunderstanding in Alberta as to the source of investment funds of the lending institutions. Rather than belonging to a few wealthy individuals, the largest source of mortgage funds belongs to the four million policy holders of the life insurance companies. A good proportion of the funds which are subjected to Alberta debt practices actually belong to policy holders and depositors resident in Alberta.

New Building.

WAR PROJECTS

Seaplane hangar, R.C.A.F. station, Shelburne, N.S., $210,000.

Repair depot and wireless school, Winnipeg, wood construction, $190,000.

Dock work, Saint John, N.B., $300,000.

Large construction projects for which contracts have recently been awarded by the Dept. of Munitions & Supply include:

Extension of Dominion Arsenal at Valcartier, Que., permanent construction to be completed by August, at estimated cost of $450,000; and construction of cordite storage magazines at cost of $600,000.

Reported by Engineering & Contract Record:

Burrard Drydock Co. has completed plans for construction of a $600,000 drydock unit, large enough to handle deep-sea freighters of ordinary size.

Ryan Contracting Co. has undertaken a housing programme at Windsor for erection of 60 dwellings.

Canadian Dredge & Dock Co. has received general contract for construction of $300,000 drydock at Saint John, N.B., to be financed by Dept. of Munitions & Supply and operated on a rental basis by the Saint John Drydock & Shipbuilding Co.

Doon Twines Ltd. is extending its plant at Kitchener at estimated cost of $100,000.

Dominion Textile Co. is adding to its Montmorency Falls, Que., general contract being held by Anglin-Norcross Corp.

James Maclaren Co. has given Foundation Co. of Canada general contract for additional storage reservoir project near Buckingham, Que., estimated to involve total outlay of $2 millions.

Montreal Light, Heat & Power Cons. is building new substation unit in Montreal at cost of $150,000.

Western Clock Co. contemplates construction of factory addition to cost between $90,000 and $100,000.

Aluminum Co. of Canada has initiated construction of 12 new pot room units at Arvida, Que., at estimated cost of $50 millions for buildings and equipment; and 225 houses at Arvida to cost $950,000.

Cornwall Chemicals Ltd., associate company of **Canadian Industries Ltd.**, has awarded general contract for construction of carbon bisulphide plant at Cornwall, Ont., estimated to cost $300,000.

Dominion Tar & Chemical Co. has awarded contract for $50,000 plant unit at Toronto.

Border Cities Industries Ltd., subsidiary of **General Motors of Canada**, has awarded general contract for construction of $1.2 million plant at Windsor, Ont. Previous announcements have indicated this enterprise is to produce machine guns in the plant, estimated to cost $8 millions with machinery and equipment.

Ottawa Hydro-Electric Commission has started work on $100,000 conduit to connect sub-stations in Ottawa.

Nfld. Revenues Reach Record

11 Months Income Exceeds Any Full Year in History

The Newfoundland Commission of Government reports record revenue in the 11 months ended May 31 of $13.9 millions. This compares with $11.3 millions in the same period of 1940. Revenue for the 11 months is higher than that for any full fiscal year in the Island's history. The total is actually $400,000 higher than the Commissioner for Finance estimated for the entire year.

Revenue for May totalled $1.7 million, compared with $1.2 million in the same month last year.

There was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in May of $626,326, despite the fact that, included in expenditures for this month, was $244,879 paid under the Italian Shipments Insurance Act of 1939. This compares with a surplus of $224,624 in May last year.

Surplus for the 11-month period amounted to $1.7 million, compared with a deficit of $2 millions in the same period last year.

Revenue and Expenditure
May

Revenue:	1941 $	1940 $
Customs	1,178,568	822,035
Posts & telegraphs	84,607	55,744
Assessor of taxes	303,164	253,795
Natural resources	14,751	9,091
Other revenue	113,999	75,374
Total revenue	1,695,089	1,216,039
Expenditure:		
General*	1,068,763	991,415

Revenue:	1941 $	1940 $
Customs	10,228,224	8,134,999
Posts & telegraphs	749,246	653,441
Assessor of taxes	1,713,192	1,491,048
Natural resources	200,014	211,388
Other revenue	1,025,595	800,405
Total revenue	13,916,291	11,291,281
Expenditure:		
General*	10,746,145	11,898,025
Debt charges	1,490,746	1,416,875
Total expenditure	12,236,891	13,314,900

*Includes $244,879 paid under Italian Shipments Insurance Act (1939).

Let us put first things first

We digress, in this advertisement, from our usual copy theme—spot-lighting the rich Toronto consumer market—to the more important one at the moment of Canada's war effort, and strongly urge that we all put our shoulders to the wheel and

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What Will Peace Mean to Canada?

P. C. Armstrong, of C. P. R., Talks Pungently About the New World

Already there is widespread speculation on the prospects and problems that will face Canada in the post-war period of world-wide reconstruction. Will economic progress be set back? What will happen to agriculture and industry to export trade? What will be Canada's economic and political relations with Britain, the United States, and the rest of the world?

Answers to such questions are advanced by P. C. Armstrong, economic consultant of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., in his recently published appraisal of the economic outlook.

Mr. Armstrong sees a decisive victory for the democracies paving the way for a great period of peace and prosperity, for the English-speaking nations and collaborating countries. He forecasts a restoration of farm prosperity; post-war inflation; a reversion from controlled economy and state socialism and need for Canada to participate in the new world economy fully and independently, but with a less nationalist trend than in the past.

Following are extracts from the final chapter of the brochure, in which Mr. Armstrong sizes up the future with reservations implied in the chapter sub-title, "Groping in the Dark."

By P. C. ARMSTRONG

It must be clear that the war can only terminate in destruction of the German Reich as a world power, and that will have to be accomplished by a military occupation of that country by armies of the democratic powers. It must also be clear that no formula has yet been evolved for the creation of a political system in Central Europe which has any prospect of stability.

The United States occupies a position of the greatest power in connection with any plans for the restoration of the world at the end of the war, and it is impossible to contemplate any attempt at the restoration of world-wide peace, without the United States at the council table, if the Republic desires to be present.

It is entirely unnecessary to go to the extreme of accepting the theory that we must have an immediate political union between the United States and the British Empire, as the foundation of a new democratic world state. But it is quite clear that a world in which the democratic powers have defeated the dictatorships is extremely likely to be one in which the English-speaking race, with those large and very valuable elements of other races which have accepted the English-speaking philosophy of life, will be the only great powers.

Peace and Prosperity

A clean-cut victory for the democracies would destroy the power of Germany, and, with that done, there exists no insuperable obstacle to the establishment of a world order in which peace would last for a long time, and which could devote its attention to the increased production and ever-widening distribution of wealth.

A successful conclusion of the war would at once set that portion of the world which would then be in close economic communion with United States and Great Britain forward on a great path of progress—somewhat similar to that followed by Great Britain as a result of the Industrial Revolution, and the United States somewhat later in history.

It must be clear that Canada and Australia, and some of the maritime nations of Europe will expect a share of economic supremacy. The Dominions will surely not agree to the establishment of an economic system in which they become, once again, mere colonies of Britain—concentrating their efforts on the production of raw materials, and looking to Britain for manufactured goods and services.

If civilization is to continue, it will require the establishment of an English-speaking empire, but it will have to be one in which the English-speaking nations all participate as metropolitan powers. We have to picture a system in which the United States, Britain, Canada and Australia, all develop as nations which can exchange the most advanced types of goods and services for the raw materials of the remainder of that portion of the world which is included in their economic system. The democratic nations of western Europe would share with the English-speaking peoples in this task.

Canada's Status

It will not even be easy to attain a planned economic co-operation between the British nations. There has been, in the past, a very definite inclination for Canada and Australia to build their industrial life without any thought of fitting it into a pattern which also included the maintenance of the economic power of Britain. Yet, Canada and Australia need Britain—at least as much as Britain needs Canada and Australia.

It is almost unnecessary to devote any space to exploding the particular heresy which would suggest that Canada can extricate herself from economic relations with Britain, and became a part of a hemispheric economy of the Americas.

The unreality of the suggestion may be measured by the figures which indicate that North America and South America each have a larger volume of trade with the nations of the British Empire than with each other.

State Socialism Coming?

The most widespread theory of the moment seems to be that the effect of the war will be to bring about the adoption of definite measures of state socialism, but it is far from certain that this will be the course of events.

Wherever any serious step has been taken in the direction of establishing a controlled economy even in an English-speaking nation, liberty has vanished with tremendous speed.

In the United States, and in Canada in a less degree, the same tendency for a state to produce a self-perpetuating aristocracy of bureaucrats, with unlimited power over the rest of the nation, has accompanied the development of the New Deal and other experiments in partial socialism.

It happens that the English-speaking peoples are not likely to accept the unchecked growth of such a system without protest.

It seems extremely probable that there will be a very grave reaction against the whole theory of a controlled economy after hostilities have ended, rather than any tendency to accept an increased degree of state authority, and that this may actually interfere very seriously with any programme of intelligent effort to create the new world which has been outlined as possible of attainment.

Inflation in Prospect

During the war, police measures against inflation should be very thorough, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed. These measures can, however, do nothing more than postpone the day of reckoning, and it seems assured that we shall see a process in which taxation is first used to distribute wealth, and inflation is next used to extinguish it in no small degree.

The disturbance and losses of the war can only be corrected by a very complete and active functioning of the economic system after its close, and a serious breakdown in the purchasing power of money would add very greatly to the problems to be faced during reconstruction.

It seems certain that no amount of belief in the essential virtues of "laissez-faire" can prevent our undertaking the establishment of at least a temporary military socialism.

There will be extremely grave problems in connection with the demobilization of the fighting forces, and of the great number of workers who are being absorbed into the manufacture of material of war, and it is already being suggested that there should be large programmes of public works provided to absorb this labor temporarily. It should have been amply demonstrated by now that a similar programme, in the far less acute employment crisis of 1929 to 1934, utterly failed of its purpose, and actually tended to perpetuate unemployment by frightening private enterprise.

Yet in democratic communities it is extremely doubtful whether governments will have the courage to deal faithfully by their citizens, and to point out to them that past extravagance must bring with it a period of corrective thrift — that artificial booms must be compensated for by periods of hard times.

Revival of Agriculture

It seems clear that, sooner or later, the ability of the farm population to produce will be lessened to the point at which there will be definite shortage of food, rising prices, and a restoration of agricultural prosperity.

It is probable that the time is very close at hand when the economic balance will be weighed down in favor of the country as against the city, but it remains to be seen whether this will tend to produce a genuine revival of agriculture, or will merely mean a movement of certain elements of the urban population to the country, to become peasants.

It is more than ever important, as a preparation for post-war conditions, that the remaining agricultural areas of the world should now be surveyed, and whatever plans are necessary should be adopted to provide for as many as possible of the fighting forces, and the temporary employees of factories making material of war to become at least self-sustaining settlers, and, as far as possible, surplus producing farmers, who can contribute to the support of modern economy.

Need Less Nationalism

Even with the United States left out, it is possible to conceive of Britain and the British Dominions co-operating with the democratic nations of western Europe to create a prosperous world order—based on international commerce, and maintaining a fairly high average standard of living.

The co-operation required to create such a stable international society would definitely require less nationalistic policies than have prevailed, for example, in Canada and Australia in recent years. If these two nations are to follow the United States into isolationist economic policies, they will not copy the success of the Republic— for the reason that their natural resources are not on the same scale, either in range or in volume.

Canada and Australia can play important parts in a new world order in which they are prepared to accept full economic communion with other nations. That involves substitution of a theory of economic internationalism for the advanced nationalism which they have practised in recent years.

The end of the war will bring an opportunity for the renewal of economic progress, but it will not be one which will last, unless the democratic system which wins the war is able to purge itself of some of the vices which it has developed.

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BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND WAR SAVINGS STAMPS

Get Some Punch for the War Effort

The following is a digest of a pamphlet just issued by S. A. Saunders and Eleanor Back entitled, "Come On, Canada!" Mr. Saunders is a well-known Canadian economist and writer. This new volume is one of the "Live and Learn Books," and this digest is printed here by special arrangement with the publishers, The Ryerson Press, Toronto.

By S. A. SAUNDERS and ELEANOR BACK

This is Canada's war because it is a war against Nazism, and a triumphant Nazism would mean the destruction of all that is good and nothing that is evil in Canada's social system.

This is Canada's war just as much as it is Britain's war, but, after a year and a half of conflict, there are still many in this country who interpret Canada's responsibility as limited to supplying Britain with goods and services within the limits of Britain's ability to purchase and pay for and Canada's ability to produce without undue inconvenience. Lip service is paid to Canada's intention to wage war to the limit of her ability, but Canada's war effort up to the present has been far below Canada's capacity, as is also the war effort that is projected for the future.

Why Canada the Key

Canada's contribution may well turn the tide of battle. Canada's population is nearly one quarter as great as that of the United Kingdom. Canada has over two million men between the ages of eighteen and forty. Canada has well-developed manufacturing industries, and the productivity of her labor is among the highest in the world.

Canada's contribution may well turn the tide of battle because Canada ought to be able to put into the field armed forces numbering at least half a million; because Canada ought to be able to put to work in the manufacture of war equipment and supplies, or their equivalent, one million to one million and a half men and women; and because, in terms of money, Canada ought to be able to make a war effort equal to one fifth or one quarter of that of the United Kingdom. A country whose contribution can be measured in such terms is no mean ally if that country is really prepared to pull its full weight in the struggle.

There is work to be done, and millions of Canadians are willing and anxious to do that work. The task is so to organize the economy that all these millions of Canadians can be put to work, that each man and woman can make his maximum contribution, and that the largest possible number can be employed in essential war industries. A total war effort is not possible until every available person has been put to work, and any war effort will be unnecessarily burdensome unless every available person is put to work.

Canadians have been repeatedly told that over 600,000 people have been put to work or absorbed into the fighting services since the war began, and that employment is now higher than at any time in the country's history. These statements are true enough, but they must not be taken to mean that all available labor is being employed. The figures for October, 1940, show 2,867,000 persons employed. The highest figures before the outbreak of the present war were 2,619,000 for the month of July, 1929. But why should not present figures be higher than those for 1929? After all, that was nearly 12 years ago; and, besides, Canada was not then fighting a total war.

In making a total war effort, Canada's employment figures ought not to be less than 3,500,000. The average number of wage-earners increased from 1,971,000 in 1921 to 2,537,000 in 1931. A corresponding increase from 1931 to 1941 would give a figure of over 3,150,000 for the present year. Had 1931 not been a year of depression, the figures would have been higher than those shown above; and, therefore, the projected figures for 1941, considerably higher than 3,150,000. There were, for example, 117,000 fewer wage-earners in 1931 than in 1930.

It will be found that there are fully 4,000,000 persons available for employment. The fighting services are not expected to absorb more than 350,000 men by the end of 1941, which would leave 3,650,000 persons available for employment. It would appear, then, that it is a conservative estimate to place the number of persons who could be employed at 3,500,000. In 1942, the number should be fully as great: more will be needed for the fighting services, but others will be entering the labor market for the first time; and, as workers are not going to be denied the privilege of working merely because they have reached the age at which pensions normally take effect, the decrease brought about by retirements will be less than usual.

700,000 Workers Available

As stated above, there are, at a conservative estimate, 3,500,000 persons in Canada who could be employed in 1941. At present, those employed number approximately 2,800,000, which would leave 700,000 available for employment. The official estimate given above shows that war industries will need an additional 77,000 workers by December 31, 1941, and other industries may absorb as many as 100,000 additional workers, say, 200,000 in all, which would leave an unused labor force of fully 500,000 men and women. These figures make full allowance for the 115,000 who will be added to the fighting services during the year, and leave 150,000 out of account merely as a margin of safety. It is clear, therefore, that present plans call for an effort that is much below the maximum of which Canada is capable.

One thing is certain: Canada has not, but desperately needs, a wartime labor policy. A labor policy adequate to meet the exigencies of war must have four principal objectives: first, to put to work all who are available and able to make an economic contribution; second, to employ this labor force in such a way that it will make the greatest possible economic contribution; third, to divert the largest possible part of this labor force to war industries; fourth, to make ample provision for the industrial training of those who have entered the labor market for the first time and of those who may be transferred from less essential to more essential industries. In all four essential objectives, Canada's present labor policy is sadly deficient. A labor policy must be more than a mere statement of objectives. It must include an understanding of those objectives, an earnest effort to achieve those objectives, and administrative machinery adequate to ensure the achievement of those objectives. The most serious handicap to the development of an effective wartime labor policy in Canada has been the failure of the Canadian people, and, more especially, of the Canadian Government, to appreciate the need for a total war effort and the magnitude of the war effort of which Canada is capable

New Conditions, New Rules

In Britain it is said that "the front line runs right through the factories." This is also true of Canada, and, therefore, Canadian workers need a wartime policy. With the workers in the front line, they should give as freely of their time, of their skill, and of their strength, as if they were wearing His Majesty's uniform. Peacetime restrictions must be relaxed, and dilution of labor must be encouraged. But workers are entitled to demand that rights won in times of peace, and abandoned for the duration of the war, should be restored when peace returns once again. Labor's policy should call for a living wage for all, but not for higher and still higher wages for the favored few. A worker must have a sufficient income to keep him in good health, but if those in favored positions keep bidding up wages they will defeat their own ends by contributing to rising prices and to a diminution of the war effort.

Canada's war effort has been further hampered by a woeful lack of understanding of Canada's capacity to produce military equipment. In answer to a question raised in the House of Commons on June 3, 1940, the Minister of Munitions and Supply, to whom has been entrusted the task of securing military equipment and supplies, affirmed that his department had investigated the possibility of manufacturing tanks in Canada; yet in the discussions that followed it was manifest that he was ignorant of the facilities in Canada for the production of this important type of military equipment. On November 20, 1940, the minister stated that at the end of eight months "Canada should be producing the practical maximum of war materials of which Canada is capable." To those who had any knowledge of the Canadian economy and of the problem of war production, it was known even on Nov. 20, 1940, that it would be a physical impossibility to reach the "practical maximum" in production as early as July or Aug., 1941. That the Canadian Minister of Munitions and Supply should be ignorant of Canada's industrial capacity is most deplorable. It can be explained only on the grounds of lack of time to study the broader problems connected with the economic side of Canada's war effort; and that the minister did not have the time is evidence of inefficient organization of his department, and, therefore, of ministerial incompetence.

Meeting Munitions Bottleneck

The Department of Munitions and Supply is charged with direct responsibility for the economic side of Canada's war effort, but it was not established until April, 1940. As the start was late and the task heavy, the minister has been unable to take care of setting up the necessary administrative machinery, and, at the same time, to acquaint himself thoroughly with the particular and total potentialities of the Canadian economy. But that is to explain, not to excuse, the mistakes that have been made.

The problem could have been met by placing the task of organizing Canadian war industries in the hands of a competent board, under the chairmanship of the most capable man to be found in the country.. The board, of course, would have been responsible to the minister; but the detailed work of organization and administration would have been shifted from his shoulders, leaving him free to devote the necessary time and study to the broad and complicated issues upon which decisions have to be taken in the process of developing appropriate government policies. The problem might have been met, too, by setting up separate departments, such as a department of airplane production, to assume the responsibility for some of the work now weighing down the Department of Munitions and Supply, and by entrusting the task of planning and co-ordinating the economic aspects of Canada's war effort to a new department set up especially for that purpose. Order might yet be brought out of chaos by adopting either course.

Production Failure

The failure of the Department of Munitions and Supply has not been confined to underestimates of the potentialities of the Canadian economy, but has extended into the realm of actual production. There are insistent complaints that deliveries are behind schedule, and that factories are working below capacity, and conditions promise to grow still more serious as the programme expands. Details of deliveries and delivery schedules are rightly withheld from the public, so it is not possible to check the degree to which the charges are justified; but that deliveries should be behind schedule is what would be expected from the minister's failure to evince an appreciation of a few simple fundamental requirements of his office.

Deliveries from private corporations producing airplanes in Canada are also behind schedule. The minister has stated that "We have never had an initial delivery at the time that was promised by the industry or by the time we thought we reasonably could expect to have it." This is a serious charge against the airplane industry in Canada, but it is also a serious charge against the Department of Munitions and Supply. It indicates that the department has not inaugurated an efficient system of inspection and control of companies producing munitions and equipment. The department ought to be thoroughly acquainted with the facilities of every plant to which contracts are let, ought to be constantly informed of the progress of every order, and ought to have adequate facilities to deal with production difficulties that arise and over which the individual producer has no control. If the fault lies with the management the Government has adequate power to replace the manager, or, if necessary, to take over the plant.

Need Will to Victory

The will to victory is the will to work, to fight, and to sacrifice; it is the will to think, to plan, and to co-operate; it is the will to seek, to find, and to follow, wise and courageous leadership. Has Canada this will to victory?

The will to work, to fight, and to sacrifice, translated into action means: first, putting to work every available man and woman; second, working as hard as is compatible with the maintenance of health and efficiency; third, building up as large a fighting force as the country can equip and keep supplied; fourth, reducing civilian consumption to the lowest point compatible with the maintenance of health, efficiency, and morale, so as to release the largest possible number of workers and fighters for the prosecution of the war.

Up to the present, Canada's war effort has been a "spare time" war effort. For months, the will to fight was positively discouraged; and, even now, calls for recruits for the fighting services are made with about the same inspirational appeal as is to be found in the "Help Wanted" columns of the daily newspapers. There has been a considerable increase in the number of people at work, but the country is still far from employing all those who would be available for a total war effort. Some people have been called upon to make sacrifices, and have made them, so far as one can judge, quite willingly; but the civilian population as a whole has enjoyed a greater abundance of commodities and services than has been enjoyed for more than a decade.

Leadership Poor

Canada, proverbially rich in natural resources, is desperately poor in public leadership. Never before has there been such a dearth of talent at Ottawa and in the provincial legislatures. Were it not for Mr. Churchill, Mr. Bevin, Lord Beaverbrook, and others, across the Atlantic, and for Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Willkie, and others, across the border, Canadians would be left entirely without political inspiration. Nor has Canada received any leadership from her intellectuals. Those who are worthy of the title have hidden their lights under the bushel of academic modesty. Others, who have arrogated to themselves the title of intellectuals, have tried to drive out the darkness that enshrouds this country with the light of continentalism, hemispherism, internationalism, socialism, or some other of the many isms with which the world is afflicted. Canada's institutions of higher learning have shown an admirable willingness to co-operate in Canada's war effort whenever requested to do so, but have exhibited astonishingly little initiative. The lack of initiative is most apparent in the department of the social sciences.

Many members of the staffs of these departments have, at great sacrifice to themselves, done valuable work, but no attempt has been made to organize a concerted drive to analyze and explain the problems with which Canada is and will be faced. There are in Canada several organizations that exert much effort and spend a considerable amount of money in an endeavor to educate the general public, but they either have avoided vital public issues, or have elicited the assistance of expositors who have shown consummate skill in avoiding the essential aspects of these vital issues. Notwithstanding conscientious efforts on the part of some newspapers, the Canadian press generally, hamstrung by political affiliations and hounded by the Cerberus of financial dependence upon commercial advertising, have failed deplorably to make their readers aware of Canada's responsibilities in the present struggle and of the problems that must be met and solved if Canada is to discharge her responsibilities honorably and courageously.

The blame cannot be shifted: the responsibility rests squarely on the shoulders of the Canadian people. Are they still to be content with halfway measures when nothing but a total effort can save the situation? A total war effort is not now being made, and will not be made so long as men and women who are free and able to work are not at work, so long as the civilian population is being supplied with goods and services that are not essential, and so long as more people are engaged in any industry than are needed for maintaining the necessary output. Come On, Canada, open your eyes to the seriousness of this life-and-death struggle; throw off your lethargy, and bend every effort to achieve victory! Let it be said for Canada, as it has already been said for Britain: "We shall not fail or falter, we shall not weaken or tire." This is your war. This is total war. This war must be won.

Insurable Today, but Tomorrow--Who Knows?

ON March 30th, Mr. J., of Toronto, said to an Imperial Life man, "No, I like your plan; but I have a few other obligations I want to clean up first. Call on me about the first of June." But that call was never made.

On May 22nd, just seven weeks later, Mr. J. died from acute appendicitis. It was wholly unexpected, yes, but the unexpected so often happens.

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IMPERIAL LIFE

Can Ilsley Halt 'Profiteering' by Provinces?

Ottawa Scheme Leaves Provincial Revenues at Surplus-producing Level

By Staff Writer

Who are the real profiteers of this war?

Though their "profits" are involuntary, the provincial governments of Canada are doing very nicely out of the war, and that province which is least of all co-operative with Dominion aims—Ontario—is doing best

Main reasons for the very real improvement enjoyed by provincial treasuries since the outbreak of war are:

1. The fruits of generally increased business activity—higher industrial earnings and wider distribution of purchasing power.
2. Almost complete relief from the formerly onerous costs of unemployment.
3. Virtual moratoriums on public works programmes by war measures, which insulate provincial administrations against pork-barrel pressure and development costs.

The first year and a half of war made the Canadian provinces at least $34 millions richer.

Total current revenue of the nine administrations was $252.1 millions in the pre-war year, 1938; in 1940, the figure was $286.2 millions.

Expenditures Higher

In the same time, current expenditures increased only $4.1 millions ($271.4 millions to $275.5 millions)

To the provinces, therefore, war and purely national policies and purely national concomitants, resulted in converting total ordinary deficits of $19.3 millions in 1938 into total ordinary surpluses of $10.6 millions in 1940.

Behind these figures, where the money came from, where it's going, is the key to why Canada is having so much trouble with its financial reorganization. The junior shareholders figure they are in line for dividends if they stand pat.

Between 1938 and 1940, the provincial take increased $10 millions from sales taxes, $17 millions from corporation taxes, $2 millions from personal income taxes, $12 millions from gasoline taxes. License sales were up $2 millions. Liquor profits were $3 millions higher, in spite of higher prices, which only temporarily restrained the country's thirst.

$34 Millions Gain

Only major items to drop in the period were succession duties and Dominion subsidies. Net result was a $34 millions gain.

Outside of the above two sources of income, practically every important branch of provincial revenue goes up and down with the national income and employment figures. A few cents out of every dollar spent by the Dominion on the war effort finds its way into the provincial pockets.

And the story's only partly told.

At the National Registration, last August, the Dominion had some 306,000 unemployed, apparently capable of work. This year's preliminary "labor budget" calls for adding 317,500 men and women to the armed forces, munitions, and allied work, and the total may be stepped far past that by the time the year is out. About a third of a million more Canadians will be driving, drinking, and tax-paying dollars into the provincial treasuries. Up to a third of a million names will be definitely removed from provincial relief rolls.

May Double Surplus

Results are beginning to show. Gasoline sales are up 15%, beer and liquor stores are busy. Ontario alone estimated $1.5 millions more in liquor revenues for the coming year, and the estimate is proving conservative. Automobile sales are 20% higher. The gasoline taxes may bring in $8 millions more than in 1940, the liquor stores $5 or $6 millions. If the trend continues, last year's combined provincial surpluses of around $10 millions will be easily doubled.

Where has the money gone?

Not into debt reduction, at least not until after the end of 1940. Provincial interest charges were $10 millions higher in 1940 than they were in 1938, about $5 millions above 1939. Total expenditures rose about $4 millions between 1938 and 1940, almost all of it for highways, bridges and ferries. Falling relief charges were balanced by rising debt and general government expenses.

Costs Up Only 1.4%

Figures don't show the provincial governments have made much headway in economizing, nor do they indicate that the provinces have been indulging in a spending spree, ordinary expenditures having risen only about 1.4%.

It must be remembered that the war has brought added demands on some of the services provinces provide. But from here on the increased revenues of the provinces are almost certain to be more than adequate for normal requirements.

That means, either the provinces begin to climb out of debt at the Dominion's expense, or they accept Ilsley's proposal to peg part of their incomes at current levels. Actually, the Ilsley plan still leaves the provincial governments with their most inflatable sources of income, and unless permanent and drastic rationing becomes necessary, provincial revenues will probably continue to rise even if the income tax field is abandoned.

Is It Sirois Scheme?

But does the Ilsley suggestion mean a back-door return to the Sirois recommendations?

Not according to the wording of the proposal. Mr. Ilsley stated that the deal could be cancelled after a year's trial, that it did not involve permanent withdrawal from the personal and corporate tax field, that it was entirely a war measure to enable the Dominion to tax to the limit without the injustices that would arise if nine sets of provincial taxes were to get their uneven teeth into what was left.

As long as the provinces were each taxing according to its lights, Dominion levies had to stop short of the maximum "pay-as-you-go" rates or risk overburdening specific sections of the public. This time Ilsley took the limit, left it to the provinces to back down.

The Sirois plan was far more comprehensive. It would have taken over personal, corporate and succession taxes. Unproductive debt of the provinces would have been assumed by the Dominion, and further borrowings regulated. Unemployment relief would have been a purely Dominion matter. A major aim was to equalize social conditions across the country—as well as tax rates.

Adoption of the Sirois report would have clipped the powers of the provinces, and it was largely for that reason that the Dominion-Provincial Conference flopped.

The Vocal Opposition

Now there is a chance that the narrower budget proposal will also be turned down. Opposition is most vocal in Ontario, with around two-thirds of Canada's war industries, supplier of half of Canada's war borrowings, and home of about a third of the Dominion's population. But some of the other provinces are either sharing in the same prosperity that has hit Ontario or see it coming. Enthusiasm for the Ilsley plan has varied closely with the fatness of provincial pocketbooks.

Opposition from Ontario amounts to frank disbelief in the stated aims of the proposal. It is regarded as the thin edge of another Sirois wedge, an effort to centralize financial power in Ottawa. Apparently what is really at the bottom of the opposition is that Ontario is mortally afraid of creating an embarrassing precedent.

The Citizens Get Hit

But what Ontario, or other provinces do about the Ilsley proposal will have very little effect on the Dominion's finances. It will have a most pronounced effect on the finances of the citizens of any rebellious province.

Two features of the Dominion plan make certain of this. First, is that the Dominion's tax rate is now established and nothing the provinces can do will change it. If all the provinces reject the plan, the same Dominion taxes will be collected and Ottawa will save the $80 millions it plans to hand over to the provinces as compensation for their withdrawal.

Second is that the offer does not depend on the acceptance of all the provinces. According to the wording it could apply in some and be rejected by others, which would leave the taxpayers of the hold-out provinces worse off than those of the more amenable sections.

Takes it Anyway

Owing to the form of some of the provincial corporation tax laws, the position of Dominion-wide corporations might not change at all, depending on which province refused to play ball. For example, the Ontario law taxes 5% of all corporate earnings, regardless in what province they were earned. Deduction is made for other provincial taxes up to 5% of the earnings, but if there were no tax in the other provinces, Ontario would take 5% across the board from companies operating in other provinces from an Ontario head office.

It would thus pay Ontario to be the only rebel in the Dominion. Many corporations would derive no relief from the Ilsley proposals so long as any province were a hold-out.

On financial grounds there seems little room for questioning the proposal. Although present special grants are to be discontinued, "appropriate fiscal-need" subsidies will take their place. Surrender of the income and corporation tax fields will be compensated for by a payment of an amount equal to that received by the province from these sources in the fiscal year nearest to Dec. 31, 1940. Alternative is payment of the cost of the net debt service actually paid by the province in that year (not including sinking fund payments) less the revenue obtained from succession duties in that period. Latter feature provides for provinces with low-income tax rates.

Preliminary amounts payable are estimated as follows, showing the net outlay under either option—that based on income tax receipts and that on interest payments, less succession duties:

	Option A	Option B	Estimated payment
	000's of dollars		
P. E. I.	250	275	275
N. S.	1,500	2,725	2,725
N. B.	2,575	3,250	3,250
Que.	17,000	1,975	17,000
Ont.	29,000	10,800	29,000
Man.	5,000	3,175	5,000
Sask.	2,075	6,300	6,300
Alta.	4,000	3,200	4,000
B. C.	12,600	6,000	12,600
Total	72,000		80,150

The $80 million estimate is some $8 millions higher than the estimated total provincial receipts from the two taxes. The gain will go to the Maritime provinces and Saskatchewan, and will be partly wiped out by removal of Federal special grants. Grants of $5,475,000 have already been taken off the books. These went to the six provinces which have definitely accepted the offer (all provinces but Ontario, Quebec and Alberta). They will be replaced by special need grants of probably $3 to $4 millions.

Leave Provinces Richer

That would leave the provinces as a group about $6 millions richer.

In the current year, these figures do not apply, since deductions have to be made for the amount of income taxes already collected by the provinces. Actual payments in the current fiscal year would likely be around $45 millions instead of $80 millions. Any way you look at it, the provinces won't lose money by the deal.

On the other hand, there is little doubt that the provinces would be cutting off an increasing source of revenue. If the Ilsley proposal had come a year later, national income estimates indicate that the payment would have been about 20% higher. Reluctance to surrender this growing business is understandable—would refusal constitute "profiteering"?

If the provinces used all additional revenues to get out of debt, and at the same time made more strenuous efforts to curtail expenses, it could hardly be alleged that they were profiteering. The Dominion Government would find extra sources of funds for its own borrowing out of provincial debt repayments, in effect, the Dominion would gradually be assuming the provinces' debts, a roundabout way of achieving one of the Sirois aims. Acceptance of the Ilsley plan would presumably prevent the provinces from reducing debts at rates faster than those which would apply with revenues at the 1940 level.

Little Economy

But surplus funds have seldom gone entirely to the creditor, and the provinces have done little to curtail expenditures in recent years, or in current budgets. Past experience would justify the expectation that expenditures would grow with higher revenues.

But what keeps the provincial governments awake nights is not so much the financial angles of the proposal as the political implications.

If they accept, they lay themselves open to opposition charges of sacrificing provincial rights. If they refuse, they have to face angry taxpayers and the accusation of obstructionism. No clear public mandate exists for or against either the Sirois report or the Ilsley proposal.

The proposal is packed with political dynamite, and the only interested party not likely to be hit when it blows up is Ottawa. The Dominion has established its position on the issue, has stated that it will not back down on its own tax levies and has provided a way out for the heavily laden taxpayer. Now it's up to the provinces.

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Company Reports

Mexico Tramways

Gross earnings of Mexico Tramways Co. rose 9.54% in 1940 over 1939 in terms of Mexican pesos, 13.06% in Canadian dollars, as a result of the improving quotations on the peso. Operations continued to be hampered by exorbitant labor demands, and at the time of annual report, the situation was such as to prevent the company from meeting replacement requirements owing to the high wages paid.

The transportation problem in the Federal District of Mexico is now subject to enquiry by a Commission appointed by the Mexican Government. The president of Mexico Tramways, G. R. G. Conway, states that unless action is taken to adjust the situation shortly, the company will be placed in a difficult situation, as track is rapidly becoming unsafe, and cars are loaded to capacity.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Car earnings	2,355,252	2,082,321
Misc. earnings	67,054	60,108
Total earnings	2,422,306	2,142,429
Less: Oper. & maint.	2,640,530	2,536,416
Strike expenses	3,328	65,460
Exch. loss, etc.	44,705	34,157
Administration	94,976	94,337
Add: Invest. income	37,249	37,957
Net loss	328,394	549,984
Add: Prev. surplus	9,270,437	8,720,453
Loss forward	9,598,831	9,270,437

Eastern Dairies

First net profit since 1935 is reported by Eastern Dairies Ltd. in the year ended Mar. 31, 1941. Working capital rose nearly $150,000, despite redemption of $88,500 par value of the 6% debentures of the company, leaving a funded debt balance of $2,433,000.

Sales of milk, cream, ice cream and other frozen confections increased in the year ended March 31, W. R. Aird, president, stated.

Good demand for milk powder and other by-products was experienced during the year and prices were comparatively stable.

Increased sales volume of subsidiary companies is essential to the company's progress, particularly in view of steadily uncontrollable increases in operating costs, according to Mr. Aird.

Profits from operations in the year totalled $620,417, compared with $419,017 in the preceding year. After increase in depreciation provision to $372,836 from $222,669, net profit amounted to $21,776, against net loss of $12,604.

For the first time since 1935 the company was able to report earnings on the 7% preferred stock. In the past year they equalled 87 cents, compared with a deficit earning of 51 cents in 1940, and 46 cents in 1935.

Dividends on the preferred stock were in arrears 57¾% at March 31, none having been paid since Jan. 15, 1933.

Net working capital increased to $315,786 from $213,225. Cash rose to $401,964 from $258,688. During the year the company purchased $88,500 of its 6% 20-year collateral trust bonds, reducing outstanding amount to $2.4 millions.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Operating profit	581,855	382,598
Less: Bond interest	147,469	154,091
For exch. prem.	15,755	15,685
Depreciation	372,836	222,669
Income taxes	24,018	2,757
Net profit & surplus	21,776	*12,604
Less: Previous deficit	451,791	449,413
Prior year taxes	14,868	......
Adjustments	......	2,234
Add: Life ins. adjust.	......	12,460
Deficit forward	444,883	451,791

*Loss.

Earned per Share:

7%, $100 par pref.	$0.87	d$0.50

No dividends paid. Preferred in arrears $57.75 at March 31, 1941.

Working Capital

Current assets	1,008,190	807,462
Current liabilities	692,404	641,273
Working capital	315,786	166,189

To The Travelling Public:

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Single room without bath, $2.50; running water and toilet.
Single room with shower, $2.75.
Single room with bath, $3.00.
Single room with tub and shower combination, $3.50.
Double room without bath, $4.00; running water and toilet.
Double room with bath, $4.50.
Double room with tub and shower combination, $5.00.
Twin bedrooms with tub and shower combination, $5.50.

Soliciting your appreciated patronage,

H. F. STRUCKETT, Manager

Sterling Coal

Dollar sales of Sterling Coal Co. showed substantial increase in the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, but a narrower margin of profit was experienced. Gasoline and oil division (Company has distribution rights on "Sunoco" products in eastern Ontario) continued to show increased sales volume.

Bonds outstanding were reduced $18,700, leaving a balance of $438,600, but working capital showed a decline of only $2,593. Unsettled conditions continued to complicate the satisfactory operation of the business, according to F. H. Deacon, president.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Oper. profit	104,376	116,317
Add: Rentals	6,774	6,369
Less: Exec. salaries	22,105	22,105
Legal fees	261	2,161
Directors' fees	2,400	2,500
Depreciation	25,881	25,683
Sterling Coal bd. int.	27,171	29,011
Other interest	3,980	1,791
Contingencies	......	8,000
Bond exch. exp.	1,342	2,620
Income taxes	16,887	11,305
Net profit & surplus	11,323	17,510
Add: Prev. surplus	145,597	123,852
Profit on assets disp.	962	295
Profit bonds red.	682	3,940
Surplus forward	158,564	145,597
Earnings per Share:		
Common	$0.45	$0.70

No dividends paid.

Working Capital

	$	$
Current assets	487,180	422,875
Current liabilities	208,864	141,965
Working capital	278,316	280,910

Ontario Silknit

Substantial improvement in operating and net profits is shown by Ontario Silknit Ltd. in 1940. Earnings on the preferred rose to $13.35 per share against $9.38 last year before allowing for various capital profits and losses including war damage to the British subsidiary. The British plant is stated not to have ceased operations and to have turned in a good profit despite damage.

Owing to the difficulty of getting funds from England and Australia, the company is not able to pay dividends at as high a rate as would be indicated by consolidated earnings figures. Consequently, a proposal that the company be authorized to make purchases on the open market of preferred shares for redemption is being submitted to shareholders.

According to the auditors' statement, taxes, which were reserved at $114,339 against $34,625 in 1939, are estimated at minimum rates, the company having appealed to the Board of Referees for depressed industry classification. The statement is made subject to the accuracy of this tax allowance, and the adequacy of depreciation reserves.

Consol. Income & Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Operating profit	478,968	338,290
Less: Exec. sals.	72,445	67,608
Directors' fees	4,138	3,349
Legal fees	1,881	1,801
Net earnings	390,504	265,532
Less: Depreciation	148,321	110,446
Mtge. interest	3,164	2,919
Less amort.	......	1,324
Income taxes	114,339	34,625
Exch. adjust.	1,169	22,458
Net profit	133,511	93,760
Less: Income rts. res.	6,926	......
Australian divs.	22,333	......
Surp. for year	104,252	93,760
Add: Prev. surp.	46,063	*28,950
Prof. assets sold	206	......
Bad debt excess prov.	10,740	......
Income tax adj.	......	1,851
Less: Loss on fixed assets	......	20,598
War damage loss	13,172	......
Inc. tax adj.	10,740	......
Surp. forward	137,349	46,063

*Deficit.

Earnings per Share:

Preferred	$13.35	$9.38
Income rights	6.35	2.38
Common	1.33	......

No payments made during year, but $1 paid on income rights Jan. 15, 1941, two $1 payments on 7% preferred, latest July 15, leaving dividend arrears of $22.50 per share.

Working Capital

Current assets	1,823,200	1,599,422
Current liabilities	946,384	800,128
Working capital	876,816	799,294

United Fuel Investments

Sales of manufactured gas by subsidiaries of United Fuel Investments Ltd. increased approximately 14% in the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, almost entirely as a result of higher sales to industry, according to S. A. Morse, president. Better prices received from these industrial sales brought gross revenue from manufactured gas up 21% over the previous year. Decrease of 11% in natural gas sold to industry was only partially met by increased domestic consumption, total sales of natural gas bringing 2% less revenue than the year before.

Demands of war industries led the company to spend $210,000 on extension of gas manufacturing plant, to provide an additional 3.5 million cubic feet. Of this expenditure, $63,580 was amortized out of the current year's operations. Further extension, to cost $450,000, has been authorized by directors.

Coke earnings felt the effect of higher costs for imported coal, caused by higher mine prices, the 10% War Exchange Tax, and the 11% premium on U. S. funds. The exchange tax will be in effect during the whole of the coming year, and will have a greater bearing on costs than last year. Part of this will be overcome, it is hoped, by higher coke prices.

Consolidated balance sheet shows a reduction of $79,000 in funded debt, leaving balance of $5,745,000. Working capital increased $26,415 in the year.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Operating profit	1,456,567	1,196,741
Less: Bond interest	316,431	324,135
Bond disc & exp.	26,634	22,926
Depreciation	239,741	241,131
Amort. of war plant	63,580	......
Inventory reserve	50,000	......
Income taxes	353,000	135,249
Net profit	407,181	473,300
Less: Preferred divds.	270,000	270,000
Surplus for year	137,181	203,300
Add: Prev. surplus	914,400	711,100
Less: Prior yr. taxes	34,281	......
Surplus forward	1,017,300	914,400
Earnings per Share:		
6%, $50 par pref.	$4.52	$5.26
Paid	3.00	3.00
Class B and com.	0.76	1.13

No dividends paid.

Working Capital

Current assets	2,357,694	2,119,075
Current liabilities	820,185	607,981
Working capital	1,537,509	1,511,094

Consolidated Press

Earnings of Consolidated Press Ltd., Toronto, showed increase of approximately $15,000 before taxes, depreciation, etc., in the year ended Mar. 31, 1941. Net profits reflected the gain, per share earnings increasing to 73 cents, against 66 cents the year before.

Working capital showed a drop of some $65,000, largely occasioned by the redemption of former 6½% bonds at a premium and their replacement with $375,000 of 4 and 4½% bonds, a reduction in funded debt from $396,600 a year ago. Expenses of the refunding amounted to $40,765, including premium on the bonds retired. Incidental to the refunding was the incorporation of the subsidiary Graphic Arts Building Ltd. with the parent company.

No prediction of earnings trends was ventured by M. R. Sutton, president, but hopes are held that the company will do as well in the current year as in the year just past.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Operating profit	153,042	140,624
Less: Exec. salaries	31,159	31,159
Legal fees	178	207
Net oper. profit	121,705	109,258
Add: Invest. income	14,052	11,458
Net income	135,757	120,716
Less: Depreciation	45,927	45,083
Bond interest	24,952	26,956
U.S. withholding tax	611	490
Loss on assets sold	254	928
Income taxes	27,500	14,000
Net profit & surplus	36,513	33,259
Add: Prev. surplus	108,898	76,368
Less: Prem. on bonds redeemed	11,897	729
Refunding exp.	28,778	......
Surplus forward	104,736	108,898
Earned per Share:		
Class "A"	$0.73	$0.66

No dividends paid.

Working Capital

Current assets*	424,430	465,509
Current liabilities	162,226	137,539
Working capital	262,204	327,970

*Taking investments at book value. At market value, working capital would be $93,165 higher in 1941; $134,345 higher in 1940.

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War Housing Units Total Over 1,400

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA. — Wartime Housing Ltd., one of the newly established Crown companies, has operations under way in 10 different centres with a view to relieving the housing shortage.

To date operations have been confined to staff houses and single family dwellings, of which 18 of the former and about 1,200 of the latter are under construction.

The centres of operation, together with the number of projects authorized so far follow:

	Staff Houses	Single Dwellings
Halifax	4	245
Kingston	3*	225
Parry Sound	..	150
Hamilton	1	100
St. Catharines	4	100
Welland	4	100
Fort Erie	..	200
Windsor	..	100-150
Oshawa	..	50
Peterborough	..	50
Fort William	2	50
Total	18	1,310-1,410

*Exclusive of one commissary building.

Kootenay Belle Suffers Loss

But Ore Reserves Show Considerable Increase From Previous Period

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—While production was lower and a loss was experienced last year, Kootenay Belle Gold Mines recorded a considerable increase in ore reserves.

Production totalled $465,556, representing a recovery of $12.54 per ton, compared with $673,420 for a value of $12.99 per ton in 1939 according to the annual report issued over the signature of Vice-President J. L. Trumbull.

Loss Is $29,099

Profit for the year, before providing for depreciation, depletion and taxes, amounted to $43,694, but after providing $65,228 for depreciation and depletion and the sum of $7,566 for taxes, the loss amounted to $29,099.

Ore reserves as at May 1, 1941, are estimated at 49,388 tons with an average grade of 0.33 ounces per ton, compared with 19,712 tons a year ago. General conditions for future operation, however, are described as less favorable due to reduction in ore bodies at depth and completion of the major exploration programme.

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These white-overalled men are filling Canadian-made shell fuses, with Canadian-made high explosive in a new Canadian factory just getting into operation near Toronto. This is the first time this vital phase of war work has ever been done in the Dominion. Soon over 4,000 workers will be employed in this plant above.

—*Financial Post photo.*

Giant Fuse-filling Plant Soon Ready

Silk Underpants, Public Bathing Among Problems that Irk

Within the next few weeks production is scheduled to commence at the vast fuse-filling plant in the Toronto area, on which construction is now being pushed. It is one of the Allied War Supplies Corp. munitions enterprises and most of the investment in this case is on British account.

Construction of the new plant, costing well over $3,500,000, is being handled by the General Engineering Co. (Canada) Ltd., which will manage operations, including the employing and training of personnel.

Although shells and high explosive were made in Canada during the last war, the complicated and intricate operations necessary for the filling of fuses were never before attempted in this country.

Required by the British authorities to duplicate British practice in the most minute detail, the management some months ago sent a group of Canadians to Britain to study methods used in British arsenals such as Woolwich.

These men are now training other workers so that the units of the plant can get into operation as soon as ready.

When full output is reached it is expected more than 4,000 men and women will be employed. Training classes are in operation at a Toronto technical school where men and women attend special classes from 3 to 11 p.m. They are paid while they study, though at rather lower rates than for actual production. Very much aware are the workers already employed and in training that in undertaking this work they are assuming a task as rich in patriotic service—and responsibilities—as if they had joined the armed forces.

Silk a Problem

Likely to be enforced here is the British requirement that no arsenal workers — either male or female — may wear silk stockings, silk or rayon underclothes, hairpins or metal-clasp garters.

Justification for the British regulation exists in the propensity of such things for creating static electricity. Because the new Canadian plant will be completely air-conditioned, and because humidity will be controlled well below the degree where static electricity becomes nonexistent, the "underpants" regulation is regarded as an unnecessary handicap in securing an adequate and desirable labor staff.

Uniforms for workers, men and women, will be cotton drill, fireproofed. This is another departure from British arsenal regulations which specify a material not obtainable in Canada and found originally to have been ordered because it would permit use of a large supply of uniforms left over at the end of the Crimean War.

To be adopted, however, is another British regulation forbidding the eating of any food, or chewing gum within the arsenal. Incoming workers will be examined for such "contraband" the same as for matches, lighters or firearms. Reason for this regulation is said to be prevention of sabotage or endangering the lives of men who will eventually fire the ammunition, by dropping food particles or gum into the delicate fuse mechanism.

Likelihood is that preliminary production methods will undergo gradual but drastic modification. In preliminary work, modelled on the Woolwich system, virtually every operation is done by hand or by hand-operated and hand-fed tools.

North American production engineers, cognizant of all the safety factors required, and at the same time of production line techniques common to this continent, have told The Financial Post that an enormous speed-up with the same plant and without reduction in safety is quite possible.

Significant of the success of science in reducing the hazard in this type of work is the fact cited to The Post by an engineer that for the past decade the Workmen's Compensation charges for the nation's major explosives manufacturing enterprise was considerably lower than for the ordinary construction industry.

Cleanliness is a major safety factor and this fuse filling plant building is separated into "clean" and "dirty" sides. All persons coming to the plant enter by the "dirty" side; workers go to locker rooms, doff their street clothes, have a shower (on working time), proceed to another room, cross the barrier into the "clean" side and there don their work uniforms.

Cleanliness on the "clean" side means all that it does in a dietitian's kitchen; almost all that it does in a hospital.

The safety and cleanliness factors necessary have created some unique construction problems. Design of plant, for instance, involves certain but most unobtrusive arrangements to guard against employees overlooking regulations for taking baths, etc.; to guard against intentional and unintentional sabotage.

Since such a large staff of women will be employed, bathing facilities create unsuspected problems. Expert opinion on such matters holds that girls up to 35 years of age will readily bathe en masse and tolerate a minute or two of mass nakedness; that for women over 35 strict bathing privacy is mandatory, with consequent serious and expensive effects on engineering.

Because of British arsenal regulations, no grade in plant corridors may be more than 1%. Reason given for the regulation is to minimize the danger of a hand truck loaded with explosive running away from its pusher.

Since the plant buildings cover some 70 acres (a protective zone totalling some 400 acres surrounds) and since a land area of that size and flatness is probably available in few places outside the prairies in Canada, an enormous amount of grading has been necessary.

Brand new engineering development is the laminated wood girder of General Engineering's Hamilton brothers, R. M. P. (Bob) and P. D. P. (Phil.).

These are 45-foot spans for supporting roofs of the many one-story buildings comprising the plant. Using local lumber, third grade, any length but 8 inches wide, 2 inches thick, General Engineering built up girders by binding the pieces together with very generous applications of casein glue and nails.

Tests to destruction have completely confirmed preliminary engineering mathematics. The girders are stronger and considerably cheaper than steel girders proper for the job. Though the wood girders swell to over three feet in thickness at the middle, the weight is about the same as steel.

Big advantage of the new type beam is that thousands of tons of steel and steel-making capacity are being saved on this one job alone. Low-cost lumber is readily obtained and laminated and bound in this way makes a much stronger girder than, e.g., 8 x 8 fir beams from the Pacific coast.

Development of the girder has permitted speedier progress on construction since no delays were suffered waiting for steel girder deliveries.

Most important from a safety factor is that the new type girder leaves no ridges or ledges which in an explosives plant become murderous catchments for explosives dust. Had steel girders been used complete boxing would have been required.

This plant's main production will go to another vast new assembly plant located some 14 miles away and, roughly, at about the same stage of development.

Over 75 operations are involved in the filling of one common type of fuse and manufacture and machining of parts requires the same precision as in fine watch-making.

R. M. P. HAMILTON

P. D. P. HAMILTON

Company Reports

Westminster Paper

Sales of Westminster Paper Co., New Westminster, B.C., amounted to $1.2 million in 1940, an increase of $35,295 over 1939. Net profit, after providing for $10,000 increase in taxation, totalled $70,385, or $1.47 a share on the common stock, compared with net profit of $142,027, or $2.97 a share, in the preceding year. Increased cost of raw materials, which could not be absorbed into selling prices, is given as the reason for the drop.

The company retired last installment of its 6½% first mortgage debentures on April 1, 1940. Net working capital amounted to $263,252, against $268,891. Net addition to building, plant and equipment during the year amounted to $20,723.

The company is undertaking rebuilding and renovating, which will increase output and effect further economies in operation.

Comm. Alcohols

Sales of Commercial Alcohols Ltd. in the year ended Mar. 31, 1941, were "very satisfactory," C. G. Kertland, president, declares in the annual report. The company's plants are currently operating at full capacity.

Operating profit amounted to $158,883 during the year, compared with $152,290 in the preceding year. Net profit, however, contracted to $73,515 from $97,430, due principally to increase in provision for income and "excess" profits tax to $48,914 from $20,667.

Working capital gained to $261,885 from $233,365. Balance sheet at Mar. 31, 1941, shows cash of $50,831, against $32,024 at the end of the previous year. Holdings of Dominion Government bonds dropped to $5,000 from $35,000, while accounts receivable, less reserve, increased to $78,989 from $32,097. Inventories rose to $195,952 from $155,308.

Additions to plant and equipment cost $26,678 during the year to increase capacity of plants for war work. Special arrangements have been made with the War Depreciation Board to write down this plant at an increased rate.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended March 31

	1941	1940
	$	$
Net oper. profit	158,883	152,290
Less Exec. salaries	13,402	14,420
Legal fees	290	95
Directors' fees	1,080	940
Depreciation	21,682	18,738
Inc. & profits tax	48,914	20,667
Net profit	73,515	97,430
Less: Pref. divds.	20,000	20,000
Com. divds.	19,059	17,912
Surplus for year	34,456	59,518
Add: Prev. surplus	129,976	66,093
Prior yr. adjs.	......	4,365
Less: Inc. tax adj.	8,220	......
Surplus forward	156,212	129,976
Earned per Share:		
Preferred	$1.47	$1.95
Paid	0.40	0.40
Common	0.28	0.41
Paid	0.10	0.10
Working Capital		
	$	$
Current assets	343,044	267,120
Current liabilities	8,159	33,755
Working capital	261,885	233,365

Intl. Power

International Power Co. reports combined net earnings of subsidiary companies of $3.6 millions in 1940, an increase of $306,710 over 1939. Consolidated net profit jumped to $923,914 from $1.2 million in the previous year.

Net profit of the parent company was $760,965, compared with $750,515 in 1939. This was equal to $9.51 a share on the 7% first preferred, against $9.38 in 1939. The 6% second preferred showed earnings of $10 and $9.53 respectively and earnings on the common stock were 70 cents and 61 cents.

At Dec. 31 the first preferred was in arrears $31.25 a share. Second preferred arrears totalled $84 a share at March 31 this year.

Funded debt of International Power Co. and subsidiaries in hands of the public was reduced by $1.4 million during the year, $749,074 of bonds and debentures having been cancelled and $653,240 available for sinking fund or re-issue.

Cons. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
Gross earnings	$5,985,108	$5,441,187
Less: Oper. exps., etc.	2,292,675	2,084,363
Exec. salaries	73,772	51,740
Legal fees	34,906	48,039
Directors' fees	6,050	6,050
Net sub. earns.	3,577,705	3,270,995
Less: Int. & exch.	341,210	354,959
Subsid. divds.	93,484	94,557
Depr. & renew.	888,654	938,977
Conting. res.	340,000	90,000
General res.	11,007	......
Min. surp. int.	34,032	57,065
Bond disct., etc.	96,524	107,212
Net income	1,772,794	1,629,225
Add: Subsid. int.	87,175	89,607
Less: I. P. int.	20,756	44,479
Misc. expense	62,994	35,930
Deb. disc. amort.	29,807	12,607
Sub. adv. res.	400,000	......
Deb. interest	422,498	422,230
Net profit	923,914	1,203,586
Less: Pref. divds.	520,000	480,000
Surplus for year	403,914	723,587
Add: Prev. surp.	2,755,867	2,090,001
Adjustments	......	2,147
Less: Adjusts.	3,771	......
Exchange loss	......	59,868
Surp. forward	3,156,010	2,755,867
Cons. Working Capital		
Current assets	$2,147,249	$2,332,438
Current liabs.	1,965,287	2,157,975
Working capital	181,962	174,463

International Petroleum

Narrowing European markets of 1939 were completely closed to direct shipments from the South American oil properties of International Petroleum in 1940. Reduced production of crude in the Colombian and Peruvian fields resulted, and refinery production at Talara, Peru, fell to 9,048,468 barrels in 1940 against 9,491,810 barrels in 1939.

Rising Venezuelan production of crude from the Mene Grande field more than offset lowered crude output of Peru and Colombia. Total production of crude rose to 39.7 million barrels against 39 millions the year before. Venezuelan production rose 2,797,141 barrels in the year, including natural gasoline output. Total production of natural gasoline in 1940 from all sources was 1,775,777 barrels against 1,779,624 barrels the year before.

Development, and especially exploration, were actively continued in 1940. A new pool discovered in Peru in January, 1940, in the northern part of the estate proved up 33 new wells of better than average productivity, and a second productive area discovered in the same section indicates that a major pool has been found.

Exploration produced favorable indications in Ecuador, but not in Colombia. The Mene Grande Oil Co. continued its Venezuelan exploration, raised the Oficina oil field production 60,504 barrels daily. Other sections brought in new wells and gave indications of several promising new production areas.

Earnings for the year amounted to 94 cents per share, in U. S. funds, in which the company's statement is reckoned. Dividends are currently being paid at $1 annually, in Canadian funds, indicating that current earnings are now equal to dividend payments, after allowing the exchange premium.

Consol. Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended Dec. 31

	1940	1939
	$	$
Oper. profit*	24,518,179	27,712,050
Less: Sals. & legal	327,518	327,817
Deprec. & depletion	6,147,396	5,817,392
Amortization	4,785,154	4,409,426
Net oper. profit	13,258,111	17,157,415
Add: Invest. income	986,746	1,369,034
Less: Loss on secs.	396,452	320,391
Pension plan	......	680,215
Minority profits	218,837	255,369
Net profit	13,629,568	17,290,474
Less: Pfd. divds.	227,273	337,505
Common divds.	16,277,373	24,172,270
Deficit for year	2,875,078	7,219,301
Less: Prev. surplus	19,588,927	26,808,228
Surplus forward	16,713,849	19,588,927
*After inc. taxes of	4,229,345	3,585,995
Earnings per Share:		
Pref. & common*	$0.94	$1.19
Paid	1.25	1.75
*Rank equally as to dividends.		
Working Capital		
	$	$
Current assets	30,905,690	29,747,366
Current liabilities	9,858,581	7,733,286
Working capital	21,047,109	22,014,080

C. P. R. Takes Further Step On Airline Consolidation

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Canadian Pacific Railway has taken a further step toward development of western air services into the northland. Merger has been effected of services of two of the air concerns in which C. P. R. acquired an interest during the past year.

United Air Service Ltd., newly organized as a C. P. R. subsidiary, is to consolidate the services previously operated out of Edmonton and Prince Albert by Canadian Airways Ltd., and out of Edmonton by Mackenzie Air Service Ltd. It was announced last month by Sir Edward Beatty, C. P. R. president, that the railway company had added to its stock of Canadian Airways acquired in 1930; and had bought control of Mackenzie Air Service and three other northern flying concerns.

The Canadian Airways transaction did not involve the controlling block of stock held by the James Richardson estate. The present co-ordination of services thus has the status of a joint arrangement rather than that of a merger of two C. P. R.-owned firms. The new setup is designed to eliminate duplication of services and improve operations where possible on the routes involved.

W. Leigh Brintnell, previously president of Mackenzie Air Service, has been named manager of the new concern, which will be directed by an advisory committee representative of the C. P. R., Canadian Airways and Mackenzie Air. Chairman is W. M. Neal, Winnipeg, western lines vice-president of C. P. R.

"Steamers" Announces Staff Promotions

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Canada Steamship Lines Ltd. has announced promotions in the freight traffic department personnel. At June 2, J. H. Edwards, division freight agent, Montreal, was appointed general freight agent. W. G. S. McConkey, chief clerk of the freight traffic manager, was appointed division freight agent. M. J. Murphy, soliciting freight agent, was appointed city freight agent at Montreal. W. J. Robinson, general freight agent, Toronto, was appointed assistant freight traffic manager, with offices at Toronto. C. E. Hunt, division freight agent, Hamilton, was appointed general freight agent, Toronto. N. F. Hodd, chief clerk to the district freight agent, Hamilton, became district freight agent at Hamilton.

B. C. Very Busy With Maturities

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — The British Columbia Government paid off another $3 millions of its bond maturity last week, retiring a 6% debenture issued in 1941 and which fell due June 15.

British Columbia is now in the midst of one of its heaviest financing periods resulting from a heavy accumulation of maturities. So far a total of $8.8 millions has been paid out this year.

June 30 the government will meet the final payment of $340,000 due to the Canadian Government on account of housing loans made following the last war. By the end of the first half of 1941 the government will have paid off a total of $12.2 millions, but in July the province will face obligations maturing in London amounting to nearly $10 millions. Additional maturities in August and October bring the total to about $25 millions.

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Toronto and Montreal Exchanges

THE WEEK'S QUOTATIONS

The following table is confined to official prices for listed stocks, including curb market quotations. Where no transaction is recorded, bid and asked prices are given. For unlisted stocks, quotations by unlisted dealers are published. The Financial Post cannot accept any responsibility for such quotations.

WEEK ENDING JUNE 16

Range 1941 High	Low	Div R'te $	Jne14 Y'ld %		Sales	Last June 9	Week end. June 16 H	L	Cl'se
				A					
.90	.50	.	...	Abitibi	1250	.65	.80	.70	.70
8	4	.	...	Do. pref. 6%	1647	5½	6½	5¼	5¾
12¾	8	.	...	Do. pref. 7%	....	(6¼ bid — asked)			
3	1	.	...	Acme Glove	....	(1 bid — asked)			
60	50	6.50	13	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid 60 asked)			
12	11½	80+20c	8.7	Agnew Surp.	....	(12 bid 12½ asked)			
108	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(104½ bid — asked)			
1.50	.75	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	....	(.75 bid 1.00 asked)			
30	24½	.	...	Do. pref.	10	25½	26	26	26
10	7	.	...	Algoma Steel	120	7½	8	7¾	7¾
97½	84½	5	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 88 asked)			
115	98	8	8	Aluminium	190	98¾	100	98	100
120	117	6	5.1	Do. pref.	....	(112 bid — asked)			
7½	6	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	(5½ bid 10 asked)			
37	37	60c	1.6	Amer. Cyn. B.	....	(33 bid — asked)			
46	44	2.75	6.2	Ang. Can. Tel. p	10	44½	44	44	44
18½	14¾	60+60c	7	Asbestos	402	17½	17¾	17	17
17	14½	1	6.2	Assoc. Brew.	15	16	16¼	16¼	16¼
110½	108½	7	6.4	Do. pref.	5	110½	109¼	109¼	109¼
•2	2	.	...	Assoc. T. & T.A.	....	(— bid 7 asked)			
§24	24	♦48c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 23 asked)			
§103	101	5.50	5.3	Ault & Wiborg.	....	(— bid — asked)			
				B					
147	140	8	5.7	Bk. Can. Nat.	5	140	140	140	140
195	171	8	4.5	Bk. Montreal	87	177	179	177	177
285	272	12	4.4	Bk. N. Scotia	36	275	275	272	272
250	240	10	4.1	Bk. Toronto	10	245	240	240	240
•5	4½	.	...	Barcelona	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.25	.55	.	...	Barker's Bread	....	(.35 bid .75 asked)			
22	16	2.50	13.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 25 asked)			
13	10	1	9.5	Bathurst Pr.	307	10½	10¾	10½	10½
2½	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
2½	2	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	(2½ bid 3½ asked)			
8	4½	.	...	Beatty Bros.	....	(5½ bid 6½ asked)			
102¾	101	6	5.8	Do. pref.	....	(102½ bid — asked)			
90	88	7	7.8	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(78½ bid 92 asked)			
10½	6½	.	...	Beauharnois	60	9½	9½	9	9
80	80	4	5	Belding Cort.	....	(— bid 90 asked)			
128	124	7	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(24 bid — asked)			
160½	137	8	5.6	Bell Telephone	681	142	144	142	143
6½	5	30c	4.8	Bertram & Sons	....	(6 bid — asked)			
8¾	7½	60c	8	Biltmore Hats	....	(7 bid 8¾ asked)			
6	5		...	Blue Ribbon	....	(— bid 6 asked)			
37½	32	2.50	7.8	Do. pref.	....	(33 bid 34 asked)			
22	20	1.30	6	Brant. Cord. pf.	12	21½	22	22	22
7¾	5	.	...	Brazilian Tr.	3971	6½	6¾	6½	6½
5½	2¾	50+10c	..	Brew. & Distil.	215	3½	3½	3½	3½
6½	6½	30c	4.6	Bright, T. G.	....	(6½ bid — asked)			
90	90	6	6.7	Do. pref.	10	90	90	90	90
18¾	15½	1	6.4	Brit. Amer. Oil	1628	15¾	15¾	15½	15¾
12¾	10	.	...	B. C. Packers	....	(9 bid — asked)			
26½	22½	2	8.5	B. C. Power N.	13	22½	23½	23	23
1.75	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	35	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.75
6	4½	.	...	Bruck S. Mills.	67	5	5½	4¾	4¾
15¾	13½	70+10c	5.9	Building Prod.	....	(13½ bid 14 asked)			
10¾	7¾	60c	7	Burlington St'l	....	(8 bid 9 asked)			
				C					
§70	70	.	...	Calgary Power	....	(— bid 70 asked)			
102½	99½	6	6	Do. pref.	5	99¾	99½	99½	99½
2½	1¾	.	...	Canada Bread	64	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	95	5	5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 99 asked)			
41	35	2.50	6.2	Do. pref. B	5	41	40	40	40
4¾	3¾	40c	10	Canada Bud	50	3¾	4	4	4
7	4½	.	...	Canada Cement	89	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	91	5	5.3	Do. pref.	12	95	95	91	95
5¾	5¾	10c	...	Can. Cr. Stone	....	(— bid 5 asked)			
105½	102¾	5	4.8	Canada Cycle, p	3	103¾	105	105	105
27	20¾	1.50	7.2	C. & D. Sugar	235	22¾	22½	20¾	21
18	15	1.50	9.7	Can. Forg. (A)	4	15	15½	15½	15½
15½	15½	♦1.50	..	Do. (B)	1	..	15½	15½	15½
§40	40	‡4.50	..	Can. Iron	....	(35 bid — asked)			
72	70	‡3	...	Do. pref.	....	(73 bid — asked)			
§390	390	20	5.1	Canada Life	....	(380 bid — asked)			
39	33	2+50c	7.3	Can. Malting	20	34	34	34	34
11	5	1	...	Can. Nor. Pr.	80	6	6¾	6½	6½
99	90	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
87½	74	4	5	Can. Packers	15	75	79¾	79¾	79¾
136	120	8	6.6	Can. Perman.	68	125	123	120	121
9	8	♦1	...	Can. Starch	.....	(8½ bid — asked)			
108	108	7	6.5	Do. pref.	....	(108 bid — asked)			
5½	2¾	.	...	Can. Steamsh's.	1277	3½	3¾	2¾	3½
22½	16	2.50	13.3	Do. pref.	70	18¾	19	18½	18½
8	6½	40c	5.7	Can. Vinegars	....	(6¾ bid 7¾ asked)			
61	50	4	8	Can. W. Cable	10	50½	50	50	50
23	17½	‡1	..	Do. (B)	....	(17½ bid — asked)			
107	107	6.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
¾	½	.	...	Can. Bakeries	20	½	½	½	½
29	20	‡2	...	Do. pref.	....	(20 bid 22 asked)			
163	143	8	5.5	Can. Bk. Com.	83	145	146	145	146
1.00	.50	.	...	Can. Breweries	45	.75	.80	.70	.70
25	20	3	13	Do. pref.	20	22¾	23	23	23
36	34	1.50+50c	6	Can. Bronze	....	(— bid 34½ asked)			
105	103	5	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid — asked)			
6½	5	50c	...	Can. Canners	....	(5½ bid 6 asked)			
20	18	1+15c■	5½	Do. 1st pfd.	50	19½	20	19¾	20
10	8	60+15c■	8	Do. 2nd pfd.	40	9½	9½	9	9
10	4½	.	...	Can. Car & F'y	1595	5	5½	5	5½
27½	19	‡88c	...	Do. pref.	302	21½	24	21½	23½
29	18¾	1+25c	6.1	Can. Celanese	355	20¾	20¾	20	20½
124	110	7+60c■	...	Do. pref.	25	110	112	110	112
23	22	1	4.4	Do. Rights	100	22	22½	22½	22½
19	15	1	5.9	Can. Convert.	....	(— bid 13½ asked)			
106¾	90	4+2	5.9	Can. Cottons	....	(95 bid 105 asked)			
118½	105	6	5.1	Do. pref.	131	118	118½	117	118½
22	14	.	...	Can. Dredge	53	15	16	14½	16
100	99½	6	6	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	(97 bid — asked)			
11	9	1.40	...	Can. For. Inv.	25	10	10	10	10
105	104	8	7.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
220	210	8	3.7	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	(210 bid — asked)			
8½	7	50c	6.8	Can. G. Inv.	....	(— bid 7 asked)			
3	1½	10c	..	Can. Ind. Alc.	135	2½	2½	2	2½
2½	1¾	10c	..	Do. (B)	55	2½	2½	2½	2½
208	150	7	4.6	Can. Indust. B.	44	150	153	150	153
176	160	7	4.4	Do. pref.	35	162	160	160	160
§.30	.10	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	(.30 bid .50 asked)			
50	41	2	4	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 50 asked)			
14	12	1	7.4	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	(13 bid 18 asked)			
9	5	.	...	Can. Locomo.	10	5	7	7	7
.95	.60	4c	...	Can. Marconi	175	.65	.70	.60	.65
17	12½	50+50c	7.3	Can. Oil	10	15	13¾	13¾	13¾
121	118	8	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(118 bid 123 asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Can. Pacific	4822	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾
.50	.10	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	(.25 bid .50 asked)			
2½	1¾	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(1½ bid 2½ asked)			
3½	2	.	...	Can. Vickers	10	2	2½	2½	2½
15	9½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(8 bid 14 asked)			
9	9	1	...	C. Wallpaper A.	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
9	8	1	...	Do. (B)	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
45	38	‡1.87½	..	Can. West'ho'se	50	45	38	38	38
4	3¾	‡40c	...	Can. Wineries	....	(3¾ bid 3¾ asked)			
20½	18¾	1.50+12½c▲		Can. Wire Box	25	19	19	19	19
1.25	.85	.	...	Capital Estates	....	(.75 bid 1.00 asked)			
119	118	5	4.2	Carnation, pfd.	....	(117½ bid — asked)			
9½	7	50c	...	Catelli Food	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
10	8	75c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 12 asked)			
2.00	1.70	.	...	Celtic Knit.	....	(1.60 bid — asked)			
155	155	8	5.2	Cent. Can. L'n.	....	(— bid — asked)			
92	90	4	4.4	Chart. Trust	....	(— bid 89 asked)			
.32	.15		...	Chem. Research	50	.15½	.15	.15	.15
.40	.30		...	City Gas & El.	....	(.35 bid .40 asked)			
.10	.10	.	...	Claude Neon	....	(.05 bid .10 asked)			
1.50	1.20	12c	...	Coast Brew	700	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20
6½	4	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	725	4½	4½	4	4
1.95	1.50	15c	...	Comm. Alcohol	50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
6	5	40c	8	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid 5½ asked)			
4	4	‡25c	...	Conduits Nat.	....	(3½ bid 4½ asked)			
14	8	60c	6.3	Cons. Bakeries	85	9½	9½	9	9½
.03	.02	.	...	Cons. Div. Sec.	11	.02	.02	.02	.02
8	7	75c	10.5	Do. pref.	4	7	7½	7½	7½
4	2½	.	...	Cons. Paper	1249	2¾	3	2¾	2¾
4	3	.	...	Cons. Press	....	(— bid 4¾ asked)			
80	80	‡1.50	...	Cons. Sand, pf.	6	..	80	80	80
39½	31½	1+1.50	7.2	Cons. Smelt.	287	32	35	32	35
145	113	8	7	Consumers' Gas	20	114	114½	113	114
40	30	3.50	..	Corr. P. Box, p.	....	(35 bid 67½ asked)			
25	21¾	1.20+15c	6	Cosmos Imp.	....	(21¾ bid 24 asked)			
31	24½	2	8.2	Crown Cork	115	25	25	24½	24½
1½	1½	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	....	(1½ bid — asked)			
35	28	3	9.1	Crow's N. Coal	50	33	33	33	33
1.05	.50	.	...	Cub Aircraft	50	.60	.60	.60	.60
				D, E					
10½	9¾	1	...	David & Fre. A	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
1.60	1.00	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1.00 bid 2.00 asked			
8½	7	.	...	de Havilland	....	(7 bid — asked)			
75	75	♦7	...	Do. pref.	....	(60 bid 80 asked)			
1.50	.90	.	...	Disher Steel	....	(.80 bid 1.20 asked)			
10	10	♦1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(7 bid 12 asked)			
28½	18½	2.22	10	Distill-Seagram	195	19½	20¾	19½	20
97½	88	5	5.7	Do. pref.	5	90	88	88	88
§39¾	39¾	2.50	...	Dom. Ang. Inv.	....	(30 bid — asked)			
70	70	5	7.2	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid 84 asked)			
200	185	10	5.3	Dom. Bank	....	(185 bid 187 asked)			
27½	21	1.20	5.2	Dom. Bridge	1625	21½	23½	21½	23
21	17¾	1.50	8.2	Dom. Coal, pf.	10	18½	18½	18½	18½
28	15	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	35	16	20	20	20
24	17	1	5.5	Dom. Foundries	75	18	18¾	18	18½
107	105	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid 110 asked)			
126	108	5	4.6	Dom. Glass	....	(107½ bid 113 asked)			
155	140	7	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 145 asked)			
29½	27½	1.20+40c	6	Dom. Oilcloth	25	28	27½	27½	27½
.45	.45		...	Dom. Scot. Inv.	10	.45	.45	.45	.45
25	22½	‡1.55	..	Do. pref.	10	25	22½	22½	22½
1¾	1½	.	...	Dom. Square	30	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
9¾	6	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	292	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
5½	3½	.	...	Dom. Stores	206	4	4½	4	4
5½	3¾	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	25	3¾	4	4	4
88	83½	5.50	6.2	Do. pref.	30	84	88	84	88
83	69	5	7	Dom. Textile	31	72½	71½	71	71½
155	140	7	4.6	Do. pref.	5	151	151	151	151
1.75	.50	.	...	Dom. Woollens	10	1.00	1.05	1.05	1.05
9½	6	60c	...	Do. pref.	120	7	9½	7½	7½
5¾	2¾	.	...	Donnacona P.A.	653	3	3	2¾	2¾
5½	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	297	2¾	2¾	2½	2½
5½	4	.	...	Dryden Paper	365	4	4½	4	4½
.50	.50	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	(— bid 1.25 asked)			
10	6	.	...	Do. pref.	1	8	6	6	6
.65	.25	.	...	East Dairies	....	(.50 bid .90 asked)			
9	5½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid 7 asked)			
13½	10	1	9.7	East Steel	....	(10½ bid 12½ asked)			
§6½	6½	.	...	East Theat.	....	(4 bid 6 asked)			
3	2	.	...	Easy Washing	20	2½	2	2	2
23	21½	‡1.37½	...	Economic Inv.	....	(— bid 26 asked)			
8	6	‡20c	...	Electrolux	....	(— bid 8½ asked)			
3	2	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
29	23¾	2.50	10	English Electric	....	(— bid 25½ asked)			
5¾	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(3½ bid 5 asked)			
5¾	5	15c	...	Equitable Life	5	5½	5	5	5
				F, G					
3.00	1.30	.	...	Fairchild Air.	25	1.35	1.50	1.50	1.50
20	16	1	6.1	Fam. Players	....	(15½ bid 16½ asked)			
28	21½	1.50+25c	7	Fanny Farmer	820	22½	24½	23	23
6	3½	.	...	Fleet Aircraft	45	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
§1.50	.75	.	...	Fleury Bissell	....	(.20 bid .75 asked)			
15	13	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(12 bid 14 asked)			
16½	14¾	1	6.5	Ford Motor A.	653	15½	15¾	15	15½
15½	15	1	6.4	Do. (B)	....	(15 bid — asked)			
§.20	.05	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	(— bid — asked)			
12½	10½	1	9.1	Foundation Co.	55	11	11	11	11
9	4½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	....	(6 bid 7 asked)			
10½	5½	.	...	Do. Vot. Tr.	15	7½	7¾	7½	7¾
§.50	.50	.	...	Freiman	....	(— bid — asked)			
47	41	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(45 bid — asked)			
9¾	6½	80c	11	Gatineau Pwr.	....	(7½ bid 7¾ asked)			
90	73	5	6.8	Do. pref.	24	75	75	73½	73½
95½	75	5.50	6.9	Do. 5½% pref.	10	75	80	77½	80
1.25	.25	.	...	Do. Rights	....	(.10 bid .95 asked)			
6½	4½	.	...	Gen. St. Wares.	65	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
94	87	7+27c■	...	Do. pref.	50	87	88	87	88
80	66	2.50+1.50	...	Goodyear Tire	82	68	70	68	70
56	52½	2.50	4.7	Do. pref.	196	53½	53½	52½	52½
°50	50	‡3	...	Gould Pumps	....	(— bid — asked)			
4	2½	.	...	Gt. Lakes Pap.	....	(1½ bid 5 asked)			
§29	18½	50c	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 21 asked)			
3½	1¾	.	...	Do. Vot. tr. c.	....	(1¾ bid 3½ asked)			
19¾	12	50c	...	Do. Vot. tr. p.	50	12	13½	13½	13½
5½	1½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	120	5	5½	5½	5½
30	25	3.75	...	Do. pref.	....	(25 bid 35 asked)			
11½	9¾	60c	6	Greening Wire	....	(9¾ bid 11½ asked)			
§1.25	1.25	10c	...	Growers' Wine	....	(— bid — asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Gurd, Chas.	....	(2 bid 4 asked)			
§107½	106½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 106 asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Gypsum, Lime	275	2½	2¾	2½	2½
				H, I					
§21½	21½	1	...	Halifax Fire	....	(— bid — asked)			
5½	2¾	.	...	Ham. Bridge	420	3	3	3	3
36	34½	2+1.75▲	5½	Ham. Cot., pf.	....	(35½ bid — asked)			
.75	.65	.	...	Ham. U. Theat.	....	(.65 bid 1.00 asked)			
72	65	‡1.25	...	Do. pref.	....	(70 bid — asked)			
3½	2½	20+10c	..	Harding Carpet	....	(3 bid 3½ asked)			
.25	.25	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	(.25 bid 1.00 asked)			
3½	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(2½ bid 5 asked)			
10½	8½	50c	5.6	Hinde & Dauch	....	(— bid 9 asked)			
•20	20	.	...	Holt Renfrew	....	(— bid 14 asked)			
35	35	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(35 bid 60 asked)			
17½	14	2	13.3	Honey Dew	....	(— bid 19 asked)			
14¾	10½	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	25	11½	11½	11½	11½
101	94	6	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(94 bid — asked)			
18	14	1	7.2	Humberstone S.	....	(— bid 18 asked)			
4½	3½	.	...	Hunts (A)	....	(3½ bid 5 asked)			
5	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(3½ bid 7 asked)			
56	52	4	7.3	Huron & E. Mt.	....	(55 bid 60 asked)			
9½	8	80c	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	(9 bid 9½ asked)			
.80	.75	.	...	Hydro Electric	....	(.60 bid 2.00 asked)			
205	192	10	5.1	Imperial Bank	20	195	196	195	196
10½	8¾	50c	5.4	Imperial Oil	4784	9½	9¾	9½	9½
14	11	40+22½c	5	Imperial Tob.	730	12½	12¾	12	12½
8	5	6%	4.7	Do. pref.	355	7	7	7	7
16	11¾	‡50c	...	Indust. Accept.	10	12½	11¾	11¾	11¾
§36	25	3	...	Inter-City Bak.	....	(20 bid 33 asked)			
50	50	‡5+1	...	Inter'c Coal	....	(41 bid — asked)			
§120	120	8	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
16¾	14½	1.50	10.3	Inter. Bronze	....	(13 bid — asked)			
25	20	1.50	6.5	Do. pref.	134	23	23	22½	23
.25	.25	3c	...	Int. Coal & C.	....	(.25 bid .40 asked)			
9½	6	.	...	Int. Metal Ind.	....	(7½ bid 8 asked)			
105	93	6+3▲	6	Do. pref.	10	100	98	98	98
100	93½	6+3▲	6	Do. pref. A.	5	100	100	100	100
115¾	110	5	4.4	Int. Mill., pf.	14	112	113	113	113
36¾	29½	2	6.5	Int. Nickel	3899	30	30¾	30	30¾
2½	2	.		Int. Paints	38	2	2	2	2
§18	11	1+25c▲	7	Do. pref.	....	(13½ bid 20 asked)			
16½	14½			Int. Pap. & P.	....	(16 bid — asked)			
81	68	5+6.25▲	6	Do. pref.	75	74	81	80	81
15¾	13¾	1	7.4	Int. Pete.	406	13½	14	13½	13½
3½	2½	.	...	Int. Power	5	2½	2½	2½	2½
89	79¾	7	8.7	Do. pref.	5	79¾	80	80	80
•11¾	10½	.	...	Int. St. Rlty. A.	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
•4	3¾	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
7	5	.	...	Int. Util. (A)	....	(4½ bid 10 asked)			
.25	.10	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid .15 asked)			
				J, K, L					
13	13	68c	5.2	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	(— bid 13½ asked)			
§135	128	7	5.5	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 129 asked)			
11	8	1	11.1	Kelvinator	....	(9 bid 10 asked)			
11	5	.	...	L. St. John Pr.	15	5	6½	6½	6½
1.00	.40	.	...	Lake Sulphite	....	(.60 bid .85 asked)			
16	11½	‡50c	...	Lake of Woods	50	12	13½	13	13½
113	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	12	110	110½	110	110
53	43	4	9.3	Landed Bank	7	45	43	43	43
12	10	70+12½c	...	Lang, J. A.	....	(9¾ bid 13 asked)			
•3½	2½	.	...	Langley's	....	(— bid 1 asked)			
25	15	2	...	Do. pref.	....	(22½ bid 47 asked)			
10½	9	80c	8.4	Laura Secord	335	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
12	6½	.	...	Legare, pref.	....	(9 bid 9½ asked)			
3½	2½	♦15c	...	Levy Bros.	55	3	2¾	2¾	2¾
6½	4½	.	...	Lindsay, C. W.	....	(4½ bid 6 asked)			
50	50	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(40 bid 50 asked)			
27	24	1+25c	5	Loblaw (A)	333	25	25	24½	25
26	22	1+25c	5.4	Do. (B)	35	23	23	22½	23
				M					
1.00	1.00	.	...	Mackenzie Air	75	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	2	.	...	Mackin. Steel	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
55	55	‡2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 50 asked)			
15¾	11	.	...	Maclaren Pr. p.	305	12	13	13	13
8½	7	.	...	M. L. Gardens	8	8¾	8½	8½	8½
7½	6	70c	10.8	Do. pref.	5	6½	6½	6½	6½
2.75	1.50	.	...	Maple Leaf M.	42	1.60	1.60	1.50	1.60
4¾	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
16½	15	70+10c	..	Maritime Tele.	....	(— bid — asked)			
16	16	70c	4.4	Do. pref.	....	(16 bid — asked)			
14¾	14¾	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	(15½ bid — asked)			
•100	100	7+3.50▲	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
3¾	2	.	...	Massey-Harris	700	2½	2½	2	2½
37	25	.	...	Do. pref.	85	33	33½	33½	33½
5¾	3	.	...	McColl Fron.	70	3½	3½	3¾	3½
98	85	6	6.7	Do. pref.	15	90	90	85	90
1.25	.75	.	...	Melchers	60	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
5½	5	30c	...	Do. pref.	....	(5 bid 5½ asked)			
•1½	1½	.	...	Mercantile Tran	....	(1¾ bid — asked)			
•5	5	6%	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
7½	4	.	...	Mercury Mills	5	4½	4½	4½	4½
47	45	2.50	5.6	Mitchell, J. S.	....	(— bid 50 asked)			
9½	7½	♦50c	...	Mitchell, Robt.	24	9	9	9	9
16½	15	80+40c	8	Mod. Contain.	....	(15½ bid 15¾ asked)			
98	98	5.50	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 100 asked)			
§6	2	.	...	Monarch Knit.	..	(2 bid — asked)			
75	50	7	...	Do. pref.	....	(50 bid 63 asked)			
64	55	4	6.7	Montreal Cot.	....	(55 bid — asked)			
118	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	....	(111½ bid — asked)			
1.00	.25	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	(.25 bid 2.25 asked)			
29½	20½	1.50	7.1	Mont. L. & Pr.	2180	21	21½	20¾	21½
50½	47½	.	...	Do. Notes	28	47½	48	47½	48
15	15	1.25	8.3	Montreal Loan	65	..	15	15	15
.50	.50	.	...	Mtl. Refr. & S.	....	(— bid .75 asked)			
9¾	9¾	♦1.25	..	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 10¾ asked)			
30	25	3.20	12.3	Montreal Tele.	5	26	26	26	26
52	15	.	...	Montreal Trams	16	15	15¾	15¾	15¾
47½	41	2.22+60c	..	Moore Corp.	168	44	45	44	45
188	177	7	3.9	Do. pref. (A)	15	177	178	178	178
279	266	7	2.6	Do. pref. (B)	....	(262 bid — asked)			
.05	.05	.	...	Muirheads	....	(— bid — asked)			
§1	1	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid .15 asked)			
				N, O					
27½	19	2	8.9	Nat. Breweries	165	23	22½	22¾	22½
38¾	35	1.75	4.7	Do. pref.	40	37½	37½	37½	37½
5	2¾	.	...	Nat. Grocers	....	(3¾ bid 4 asked)			
25½	24½	1.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(24¾ bid 25 asked)			
7½	7	.	...	N. Sew. Pipe A.	5	7	7	7	7
38½	30¾	2	5.7	Nat. Steel Car.	165	35½	35½	34¾	35½
150	140	8	5.7	National Tr.	....	(— bid 146 asked)			
§9½	9½	♦60c	...	Neon Prod.	....	(— bid — asked)			
25½	20	2	10	Niag. W. Weav.	....	(— bid 20 asked)			
3	2½	.	...	Noorduyn Av.	....	(2 bid 2½ asked)			
.90	.35	.	...	North Star Oil.	....	(.35 bid .90 asked)			
3¾	3	35c	...	Do. pref.	100	3	3¾	3¾	3¾
86	86	6	7	N. S. L. & Pr.	....	(— bid — asked)			
107	102	6	5.9	Do. pref.	....	(103¾ bid — asked)			
21½	18	1	5	Ogilvie Flour	84	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
155	145	7	4.6	Do. pref.	65	145	153	150	153
113	105	5	4.4	Ontario Loan	....	(105½ bid 113 asked)			
§5½	2	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	(— bid 4½ asked)			
45	35	‡2	...	Do. pref.	5	35	35	35	35
7	7	.	...	Do. Scripts	5	7	7	7	7
10	8½	‡25c	...	Ont. Steel	....	(— bid 10 asked)			
§115	110	7	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 120 asked)			
2.00	1.00	.	...	Orange Crush	....	1.00 bid 1.25 asked			
6½	4¾	70c	14	Do. pref.	....	(4¾ bid 6½ asked)			
8½	5	‡20c	...	Ott. Car Air.	....	(— bid 9½ asked)			
16	14	1.20	7.5	Ottawa El. Rly.	....	(13¾ bid 16 asked)			
11	6	60c	6.7	Ott. L. H. & Pr.	....	(5 bid — asked)			
99	90	5	5.6	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 95 asked)			
				P, Q, R					
27	23	♦3c	..	Pacific Coyle	....	(25 bid — asked)			
105	95½	5	4.9	Page Hersey	25	102	101	100	101
§6	3¾	.	...	Pantepec Oil	....	(— bid — asked)			
30	25	2	8	Paton Mfg.	....	(25 bid — asked)			
115	115	7	6.1	Do. pref.	10	115	115	115	115
50	49	3	6.1	Penmans	6	50	49	49	49
124	120	6	4.8	Do. pref.	37	122	124	120	124
16½	14½	1	6.2	Photo Eng.	....	(14 bid 17 asked)			
99	95½	7	7.3	Porto Rico Pr. p	5	99	96	96	96
6	2	15c	...	Power Corp.	141	3½	3¾	3¾	3½
98	80	6	7.5	Do. pref.	6	85	80	80	80
43	35½	3	8.5	Do. 2nd pref.	....	(— bid 32 asked)			
9½	7¾	1	13.3	Pressed Metals	....	(7¾ bid 8½ asked)			
12½	9	.	...	Price Bros.	424	9½	9¾	9	9
70	61	5.50	9	Do. pref.	....	(62 bid 67 asked)			
7	6	40c	6.4	Prov. Transport	....	(5½ bid 6½ asked)			
14½	9½	1	10.5	Quebec Power	275	9½	9½	9½	9½
4	4	.	...	Que. Telephone	....	(4 bid 4½ asked)			
27	24	2	7.4	Real Estate L'n	2	24	27	27	27
5	3	25c	...	Regent Knit	25	3½	3	3	3
18	15½	1.60	10.4	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 17 asked)			
4½	2½	.	...	Reliance Grain	....	(2 bid — asked)			
§66	64	6.50	10	Do. pref.	....	(55 bid 65 asked)			
20	15½	2	10.8	River S. Mill	....	(15 bid 16 asked)			
§19½	12	60c	...	Rolland Pap.	....	(8 bid — asked)			
11	8	60c	6.7	Do. Vot. Trust	....	(— bid — asked)			
95	89	6	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 92 asked)			
167½	148	8	5.2	Royal Bank	111	155	154	152	153
16½	14	80c	4.8	Russell Indust.	....	(16½ bid 18 asked)			
160	145	7	4.7	Do. pref.	....	(152 bid 160 asked)			
				S					
107	103	5.50	5.2	Saguenay Pr.	25	106	106	106	106
34½	34½	‡50c	...	Sangamo	....	(— bid 33½ asked)			
9	6½	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
§2¾	1½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
17	12	90c	6.8	Shawinigan Pr.	1237	12	13½	12½	13
12½	8½	.	...	Sher. Wms.	....	(8½ bid — asked)			
115	108½	7+1.75▲	...	Do. pref.	....	(105 bid 110 asked)			
5¾	3	20c	...	Silverwoods	79	5½	5¾	5¾	5¾
6½	5½	40c	7.3	Do. pref.	410	5½	6½	6½	6½
6½	5¾	60c	10	Simon & Sons	....	(5¾ bid — asked)			
106	105	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	(103 bid — asked)			
11	9	.	...	Simpson, A.	....	(9 bid 11 asked)			
5	3	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(— bid 4 asked)			
100	91	6.50	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(94 bid 98 asked)			
135	132	6	4.5	Simpson, R., pf.	....	(133 bid 140 asked)			
10	8½	80c	9.4	So. Can. Pr.	12	8¾	10	8½	8½
106	97	6	6	Do. pref.	61	99	100	98¾	98¾
2.75	1.40	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	100	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.50
17	13½	1	7	Do. (A)	650	14	14½	14	14½
22	19	1+50c	7.9	St. Law. Flour	50	19	19	19	19
112	110	7	6.4	Do. pref.	12	110	110	110	110
40½	31½	2	6.2	St. Law. Pap. p	75	31½	32	32	32
10½	8	‡50c	..	Stand. Chem.	....	(10 bid 12 asked)			
1½	1½	.	...	Stand. Clay	....	(1 bid 1½ asked)			
.90	.50	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	57	.55	.55	.55	.55
3¾	2½	.	...	Do. pref.	8	3½	2½	2½	2½
2¾	2½	10c	...	Stand. Radio	....	(2½ bid 2¾ asked)			
25	18	60+60c	6½	Stedman Bros.	40	22	18	18	18
70	59½	3	4.7	Steel of Can.	37	65	64½	64	64
74	64	3	4.3	Do. pref.	25	70	70	69½	70
3½	2	.	...	Sterling Coal	745	2½	3½	3½	3½
.15	.15	.	...	Stop & Shop	....	(— bid .20 asked)			
14	10	80+50c■	...	Stuart, D. A. pf.	....	(11¾ bid 14 asked)			
§3½	2¾	.	...	Supersilk H. A.	....	(— bid 2½ asked)			
3	3	.	...	Do. (B)	....	(3 bid 3 asked)			
§82	72	5	6.9	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 73 asked)			
30	23	1+25c	5.4	Sup. Pete. ord.	....	(23 bid 26 asked)			
27	25	1+25c	4.6	Do. com.	....	(21½ bid 32 asked)			
				T, U, V					
11½	10	80c	7.9	Tamblyn	....	(10½ bid 11 asked)			
52¾	52½	2.50	4.8	Do. pref.	....	(52½ bid — asked)			
§3	3	.	...	Thayers	....	(1½ bid 6 asked)			
§36	20	2.50	...	Do. pref.	....	(20 bid 36 asked)			
2	1	.	...	Thrift Stores	....	(1 bid 2 asked)			
9	8	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 9½ asked)			
10	6¾	60c	8.9	Tip Top Tailors	100	8	6¾	6¾	6¾
107	100	7	6.9	Do. pref.	1	100½	101½	101½	101½
1.50	1.00	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	(1.00 bid — asked)			
13	12	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(11 bid — asked)			
21½	19	1	5	Tor. Elevators	....	(16 bid 20 asked)			
45½	42	2.62½	6	Do. pref.	20	43½	44½	44½	44½
80	64	4	6.2	Tor. Gen. Tr.	54	65	65	64	64
82	75	5	6.7	Toronto Mtge.	....	(75 bid 82 asked)			
149	145	7	4.8	Tuckett Tob. p.	....	(140 bid — asked)			
2.00	1.00	.	...	Twin City	215	1.12	1.00	1.00	1.00
26½	26½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
14½	10¾	80+20c	9	Union Gas	590	11	11	10¾	10¾
13½	13	80c	5.9	Un. Amuse. A.	....	(— bid — asked)			
13½	13	80c	5.9	Do. (B)	....	(— bid — asked)			
.85	.60	.	...	United Distill	....	(— bid .80 asked)			
38½	30¾	3	9.7	United Fuel, pf.	20	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
5¾	2½	.	...	Do. B. pref.	....	(2¾ bid 4½ asked)			
4¾	1	.	...	United Secs.	....	(1 bid 2½ asked)			
4	2¾	.	...	United Steel	905	2¾	3½	2¾	3
4	3	.	...	Viau Bisc.	....	(3 bid — asked)			
60	50	5	10	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 65 asked)			
				W, Y, Z					
28½	23½	2	7.8	Wabasso Cot.	....	(25 bid 29½ asked)			
48	36½	4	10.1	Walker-Good.	270	38½	39½	38½	39½
20½	19½	1	5	Do. pref.	243	19¾	20	19¾	19¾
.80	.50	♦5c	...	Walkerville Br.	200	.60	.50	.50	.50
§135	120	7	5.4	W. Koot. Pr. pf	....	(— bid — asked)			
1.75	1.00	.	...	West. C. Flour.	....	1.00 bid 1.25 asked			
25½	15	.	...	Do. pref.	110	16	15½	15	15½
60	46	3+1	7.3	West Grocers	....	(50 bid — asked)			
115	107	7	6.5	Do. pref.	5	115	107	107	107
§11¾	11¾	50c	4.2	W'minster Pap.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11½	9	80c	8.6	Weston Ltd.	463	9½	9¾	9½	9½
98	90	5	5.2	Do. pref.	....	(89¾ bid — asked)			
18½	15	1	6.4	Wilsils	....	(— bid 15½ asked)			
1.15	.50	.	...	Winnipeg El. A	143	.75	.85	.75	.80
1.40	.65	.	...	Do. (B)	4	.80	.80	.80	.80
8	3¾	.	...	Do. pref.	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
85	74	7	8.5	Wood A. & J. p	....	(— bid 85 asked)			
55	45	.	...	Woods Mfg. pf.	....	(45 bid — asked)			
5½	5	‡20c	...	York Knitting	....	(4 bid 5 asked)			
•100	100	7	7	Do. 1st pref.	....	(— bid — asked)			
11	8½	80c	8	Zellers	60	10½	10½	10	10
24½	24½	1.50	6.1	Do. pref.	....	(— bid 24½ asked)			

Quotations: § 1940. • 1939. ° 1938.
▲ On account of arrears. ♦ Paid in 1940.
■ Participating. ‡ Paid or payable in 1941 to date.

Mining Stocks

Week Ending June 16

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 9 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 16
			A					
No	.17	.07	Aldermac	2,400	.08½	.09	.08	.08
1	.01½	.00½	Amm. Gold	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	2.75	1.90	Anglo-Huronian	1,122	2.20	2.50	2.25	2.25
No	.30	.30	Argus Interests	......	(.... bid .50 asked)			
No	•.30	.01	Arno	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	.09	.03½	Arntfield	12,600	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½
1	.05½	.03½	Ashley	......	(.04 bid .04½ asked)			
1	.05	.02	Astoria Quebec	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	2.45	1.50	Aunor Gold	3,500	1.50	1.65	1.55	1.63
			B					
1	.16½	.05	Bagamac	......	(.06½ bid .10 asked)			
1	.08	.04	Bankfield	5,500	.05	.05½	.05	.05
No	.11	.07	Base Metals	1,100	.08	.08½	.08½	.08½
1	.15	.07	Bear Exploration	1,000	.08	.07½	.07	.07
1	1.24	1.00	Beattie Gold	2,615	1.08	1.08	1.06	1.06
1	.09	.05	Beaufor	......	(.05 bid .06½ asked)			
1	1.00	.90	Berens River	......	(.... bid 1.00 asked)			
1	.13½	.07	Bidgood Kirk.	8,900	.07	.07½	.07½	.07½
1	.11	.05	Bobjo	3,000	.06	.06½	.06	.06½
1	.49	.40	Bonetal Gold	6,396	.47	.48	.40	.48
1	.02½	.02	Bouscadillac G.M.	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
No	10.50	9.50	Bralorne	410	9.80	10.00	9.75	9.85
1	.03	.02½	Brasil Gold	......	(.... bid .02½ asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	Brett Trethewey	1,000	.00½	.00¾	.00½	.00¾
1	1.10	.71	Broulan Porc.	20,300	.79½	.83	.80	.83
1	5.95	3.00	Buffalo Ankerite	1,150	3.50	3.60	3.50	3.60
No	.06	.02½	Buffalo Can.	6,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
5	19.00	14.87	Bulolo Gold	100	15.50	15.25	15.25	15.25
No	.02	.01¾	Bunker Hill	......	(.01½ bid .03 asked)			
			C					
No	.59	.47	Can. Malartic	300	.50	.50	.50	.50
1	.00½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
1	2.91	2.21	Cariboo Gold	......	(1.99 bid .... asked)			
1	.01	.01	Cartier Malartic	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	.55	.40	Castle Trethewey	......	(.51 bid .65 asked)			
1	.07	.05	Cen. Cadillac	......	(.... bid .07 asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Cen. Manitoba	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	1.95	1.65	Cen. Patricia	3,150	1.80	1.80	1.67	1.67
1	.21	.09	Cen. Porcupine	10,000	.18	.19	.18	.18
1	.18½	.16	Century Mining	......	(.... bid .16 asked)			
1	1.74	1.10	Chesterville	10,012	1.40	1.48	1.38	1.42
No	.40	.12	Chromium	4,260	.37	.35	.29	.29
5	1.05	.50	Coast Copper	......	(.... bid 1.00 asked)			
1	1.04	.65	Cochenour Willans	6,100	.70	.71	.69	.69
5	1.55	1.35	Coniagas	......	(1.45 bid .... asked)			
No	1.55	1.13	Coniaurum	1,107	1.13	1.28	1.25	1.28
5	39.50	31.50	Cons. Smelters	287	32.00	35.00	32.00	35.00
			D, E					
1	1.24	.70	Delnite	100	.75	.70	.70	.70
1	.03½	.02½	Denison Nickel	2,000	.03	.03½	.03	.03½
No	25.00	21.00	Dome Mines	595	21.50	22.10	21.75	22.00
1	.02	.01½	Dorval Siscoe	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.16½	.08½	Duquesne	6,000	.09½	.09½	.08½	.08½
1	2.95	2.17	East Malartic	7,925	2.35	2.45	2.35	2.40
1	.52	.30	Eldorado	9,200	.32	.34	.30	.30
			F, G					
No	2.60	1.92	Falconbridge	615	2.50	2.55	2.50	2.55
1	.06	.03	Federal	3,000	.03½	.04	.04	.04
1	.06½	.01½	Fernland	21,100	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.55	.33	Francoeur Gold	500	.36	.36	.33	.35
1	.04½	.03½	Gillies Lake	500	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.02	.01	Glenora	1,000	.01½	.01	.01	.01
No	.39	.18	God's Lake	14,250	.21	.33	.21	.31½
1	.16½	.11	Goldale	2,000	.11½	.12	.11½	.12
50c.	.29	.21½	Gold Belt	1,000	.26	.22	.21½	.22
1	.10	.02½	Gold Eagle	2,900	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
1	.13	.05	Golden Gate	9,500	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½
1	.02	.00¾	Goldfish	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Graham Bosquet	2,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
No	.06½	.03½	Grandora	......	(.04 bid .05 asked)			
1	.01½	.01½	Grull Wihksne	......	(.01 bid .04 asked)			
1	.38	.23	Gunnar Gold	2,900	.23½	.24½	.23	.23
			H, I, J					
1	.09½	.05	Halcrow Swayze	......	(.05 bid .07 asked)			
1	.01½	.01	Halliwell Gold	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	5.40	4.50	Hallnor Mines	300	4.75	4.50	4.50	4.50
1	1.10	.67	Hard Rock	4,800	.69	.70	.68	.69
1	.08	.03	Harker	1,500	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.58	.50	Hedley Mascot	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
5	13.12	11.75	Hollinger	4,595	12.37	12.25	11.75	12.00
1	.30	.20	Howey Gold	2,300	.22	.23	.22	.22
No	27.00	23.50	Hudson Bay	1,627	23.87	26.12	24.50	25.00
1	.33	.20	Inspiration	150	.21	.25	.25	.25
No	36.75	29.25	Int. Nickel	3,899	30.00	30.63	30.00	30.37
50c.	.90	.85	Island Mountain	......	(.... bid .91 asked)			
1	.02½	.00½	Jacola	166	.01½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.27	.10	Jack Waite	......	(.12½ bid .14 asked)			
1	.46	.35	Jason Mines	12,300	.37	.43	.38	.41
1	.03	.01	Jellicoe	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
1	.01½	.00½	J. M. Cons. Gold	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
1	.01½	.01	Joliet Quebec	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
			K, L					
1	4.45	3.05	Kerr Addison	30,939	4.15	4.45	4.20	4.20
1	.41	.30	Kerr Lake	1,000	.41	.32	.30	.30
1	.02	.01	Kirk. Gold Rand.	......	(.02½ bid .05 asked)			
1	.42	.15	Kirk. Hud. Bay	600	.35	.35	.34	.35
1	1.05	.73½	Kirkland Lake	14,650	.78	.79	.73½	.73½
1	.10	.07½	Kirk. Townsite	3,100	.08	.09	.08½	.08½
1	21.00	15.12	Lake Shore	720	15.63	15.75	15.50	15.50
1	5.15	4.20	Lamaque Gold	410	4.55	4.75	4.40	4.55
1	.13	.06	Lapa Cadillac	2,900	.10	.10	.09½	.10
1	.02½	.01	Lebel Oro	1,000	.01½	.01¾	.01½	.01¾
1	.60	.45	Leitch Gold	2,200	.48	.49	.47	.48
No	2.06	1.65	Little Long Lac	850	1.70	1.80	1.75	1.80
			M					
1	4.35	3.45	Macassa	1,110	3.85	3.85	3.80	3.80
1	2.35	1.49	MacLeod Cockshutt	5,380	1.60	1.65	1.62	1.63
1	.70	.50	Madsen Red Lake	5,700	.56	.58	.54	.58
1	1.17	.85	Malartic Gold	6,800	1.00	1.03	1.00	1.00
No	.09	.05	Mandy	8,000	.06	.07	.06	.07
No	.01	.00½	Man. & Eastern	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.04	.01	Maralgo	1,000	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
5	52.25	46.00	McIntyre	486	47.25	47.50	46.75	47.50
1	1.32	.97	McKenzie R.L.	3,075	1.05	1.10	1.06	1.10
1	.09	.04	McVittie Graham	1,100	.05	.05	.04½	.05
No	.25	.14	McWatters	1,500	.14	.16	.16	.16
5	•.39	.39	Mentor Exploration	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.83	.55	Mining Corp.	1,100	.73	.80	.75	.80
1	•.05	.05	Moffatt Hall	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
1	.55	.32½	Moneta	11,475	.38	.38	.32½	.33
1	.06	.02	Morris Kirk.	3,000	.02½	.02	.02	.02
1	.03½	.01	Murphy	1,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
			N, O					
1	.31	.21½	Naybob	4,900	.23	.23½	.22½	.22½
1	.75	.60	Negus	300	.65	.67	.65	.67
No	.02	.01	Newbec	......	(.01½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.03	.03	New Golden Rose	......	(.01 bid .04½ asked)			
5	1.18	.75	Nipissing	180	1.00	1.10	1.03	1.03
No	58.00	49.25	Noranda	613	50.00	51.25	50.25	51.00
No	.52	.30	Nor. Canada	......	(.30 bid .... asked)			
1	.04	.02½	Norgold	1,500	.03	.03	.02½	.02½
No	.45	.25	Normetals	2,520	.32	.35	.34	.35
1	5.00	4.75	Northern Empire	100	5.00	4.75	4.75	4.75
1	1.15	.50	O'Brien	10,100	.62	.68	.61	.65
1	.18	.10	Omega	9,938	.10½	.15½	.10	.14
1	.09	.04½	Osisko	......	(.04½ bid .06 asked)			
			P, Q, R					
No	1.65	.90	Pamour	5,100	.98	1.07	1.00	1.02
1	.08½	.02	Pandora	233	.04	.02	.02	.02
1	2.70	2.25	Pato Cons. G.	......	(2.25 bid 2.65 asked)			
1	.05	.02	Partanen Mal.	......	(.03 bid .03½ asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Pawnee Kirk.	2,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.28	.16	Paymaster	66,500	.16½	.18	.16	.16½
1	2.10	1.00	Pend Oreille	870	1.36	1.55	1.44	1.55
1	1.69	1.25	Perron Gold	3,242	1.30	1.40	1.32	1.36
1	3.00	2.25	Pickle Crow	4,700	2.80	2.88	2.56	2.60
1	2.30	1.90	Pioneer Gold B.C.	347	2.15	2.22	2.20	2.22
1	9.50	8.50	Placer Devel.	......	(.... bid 9.00 asked)			
1	1.04	.50	Powell Rouyn	800	.55	.57	.50½	.55
1	.95	.85	Premier Gold	2,130	.90	.91	.87	.88
1	3.40	2.70	Preston E. Dome	22,275	2.90	2.98	2.90	2.95
No	.20	.20	Prospectors Air's	......	(.15 bid .59 asked)			
1	.25	.20	Quebec Gold	1,000	.20	.22	.22	.22
No	.05	.04	Quemont	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.03	.01	Red Crest	800	.01½	.02	.01	.01
1	.10	.10	Reeves McDonald	......	(.15 bid .25 asked)			
1	.13½	.10	Reno Gold	300	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	.00½	.00½	Robb Montbray	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	.05	.02	Roche Long Lac	1,500	.03	.03½	.03	.03
			S, T, U, V, W, Y					
1	2.65	2.03	San Antonio	6,625	2.28	2.45	2.30	2.41
1	.07½	.04	Sand River	1,000	.04½	.04	.04	.04
1	.59	.35	Senator Rouyn	17,300	.37	.44	.38	.48
1	.04	.01	Shawkey	1,500	.01½	.01	.01	.01
50c.	.88	.73	Sheep Creek	1,700	.76	.85	.78	.85
1	.87	.60	Sherritt Gordon	7,888	.62	.67	.65	.65
1	8.90	7.00	Sigma Mines	366	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.50
1	.69	.50	Siscoe	6,315	.52	.55	.50	.50
1	.43	.14	Sladen Malartic	1,110	.17	.18	.14	.14
1	.19½	.06½	Slave Lake	13,200	.10	.10½	.07½	.08
1	.15	.08	St. Anthony	5,850	.08½	.09	.08	.08
No	1.78	.81	Steep Rock	12,800	.96	1.11	1.00	1.10
No	.04½	.02½	Straw Lake	8,200	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.24	.13	Sturgeon River	500	.13	.15	.15	.15
No	1.65	1.10	Sudbury Basin	225	1.15	1.20	1.18	1.18
1	.05½	.01½	Sudbury Contact	2,000	.03½	.03½	.03½	.03½
1	.66	.50	Sullivan Cons.	1,500	.58	.58	.50	.58
1	2.95	2.35	Sylvanite	726	2.42	2.45	2.40	2.40
1	3.75	2.71	Teck Hughes	3,010	2.90	2.95	2.75	2.80
1	.08½	.04	Temiskaming	4,000	.04½	.05	.04½	.04½
1	1.80	1.40	Toburn Gold	......	(1.40 bid 1.55 asked)			
1	.14	.08	Towagmac	......	(.10 bid .12½ asked)			
No	.50	.20	Trans. Resources	......	(.25 bid .32 asked)			
1	.39	.06	Uchi Gold	2,600	.08	.09½	.08½	.08½
	84.00	40.00	Do., Bonds	......	(35.00 bid 40.00 asked)			
1	2.28	1.27	Upper Canada	9,500	1.78	1.89	1.80	1.83
No	4.25	2.75	Ventures	1,289	3.15	3.35	3.25	3.35
No	4.20	3.00	Waite Amulet	1,500	3.10	3.20	3.10	3.20
1	.26	.15	Wendigo	1,691	.17	.18	.18	.18
1	.01½	.01	Wiltsey Coughlan	......	(.00½ bid .01½ asked)			
1	.10	.05	Wood Cadillac	3,200	.05	.05½	.05	.05½
No	7.05	4.90	Wright-Hargreaves	10,205	4.95	5.00	4.90	4.90
No	.08	.04	Ymir Girl	4,500	.05	.06	.05½	.05½

Oil Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 9 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 16
No	.11½	.05½	Acme Gas & Oil	500	.06	.06	.06	.06
1	.09	.06	Alta. Pac. Cons.	......	(.06 bid .07½ asked)			
1	.18	.10	Ajax	......	(.11 bid .... asked)			
No	.81	.46	Anglo Canadian	4,000	.52	.52	.51	.52
No	.12	.06½	Br. Dominion	1,500	.06½	.07	.07	.07
No	.10	.05	Brown Oil	1,000	.06½	.07½	.07½	.07½
No	1.49	1.05	Calgary & Ed.	1,600	1.15	1.15	1.10	1.14
1	.26	.14	Calmont	1,000	.14	.15	.15	.15
No	.26	.20	Commoil	......	(.17 bid .20 asked)			
No	.22	.19½	Common Pete	......	(.17 bid .... asked)			
No	.32	.20	Dalhousie	250	.21	.21	.21	.21
No	.16½	.11½	Davies Pete	500	.14	.13	.13	.13
No	.05	.02½	East Crest	1,300	.02½	.03	.03	.03
No	.16½	.11½	Extension Oil	2,000	.11½	.14	.14	.14
No	.30	.23	Federated Pete	500	.23½	.23	.23	.23
25c.	.04½	.02½	Firestone Pete	......	(.02 bid .03 asked)			
No	.80	.40	Foothills	......	(.41 bid .50 asked)			
25c.	.08	.03	Foundation Pete	700	.03½	.03½	.03	.03½
No	•.08	.05	Hargal	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
No	.15	.06	High Sarcee	2,200	.08	.08	.06	.08
No	2.55	1.50	Home	16,340	1.79	2.07	1.75	2.00
1	.02	.01½	Homestead O. & G.	......	(.02 bid .02½ asked)			
No	.08	.04	McD. Segur	2,000	.04½	.04½	.04½	.04½
1	•.30	.16	Model	......	(.13 bid .15 asked)			
25c.	.06	.03½	Monarch Royalties	......	(.... bid .04 asked)			
25c.	.05	.05	National Petroleum	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
1	.06	.03	Nordon	......	(.03 bid .04 asked)			
No	.02½	.01½	Oil Selections	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
No	.78	.35	Okalta	800	.42	.41	.37½	.37½
No	.04½	.02½	Pacalta	500	.02½	.03	.03	.03
1	.27	.15	Pacific Petroleum	......	(.... bid .20 asked)			
No	.30	.25	Petrol Oil & Gas	......	(.25 bid .50 asked)			
25c.	.09	.04	Prairie Royalties	2,000	.05	.05	.05	.05
No	22.00	16.50	Royalite	29	18.50	19.00	19.00	19.00
No	.30	.23	South West Pete.	......	(.11 bid .25 asked)			
No	.04	.01½	South End	......	(.01½ bid .02½ asked)			
5	1.25	.90	Texas Can.	60	1.00	.95	.95	.95
No	.04½	.03	United Oils	......	(.03½ bid .04 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Vermilata	......	(.01 bid .02 asked)			
1	.34	.25	Vulcan	......	(.... bid .35 asked)			
No	.02½	.01¾	West Flank	......	(.02½ May 30)			

Vancouver Stocks

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 9 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 16
No	....	....	Bayonne	......	(.... bid .05 asked)			
No	10.40	9.50	Bralorne	645	9.85	10.00	9.85	9.95
1	.00½	.00½	Bridge River Cons.	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	2.91	2.05	Cariboo Gold	525	2.15	2.20	2.05	2.05
No	.01½	.00½	Dentonia	4,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
No	.00½	.00½	Fairview Amal.	......	(.... bid .01 asked)			
1	.15	.13	George Copper	......	(.14 bid .... asked)			
1	.08½	.03½	Golconda	1,000	.04½	.05	.05	.05
50c.	.32	.22	Gold Belt	......	(.20 bid .23 asked)			
50c.	.15½	.10	Grandview	1,500	.11½	.12½	.11½	.11½
1	.02½	.01	Grull Wihksne	1,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.60	.45	Hedley Mascot	1,050	.54	.51	.50	.50
No	.00½	.00½	Home Gold	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
1	.01	.00½	Indian Mines	......	(.00½ bid .01 asked)			
50c.	.95	.75	Island Mountain	......	(.90 bid .95 asked)			
1	.33	.27	Inter'tl Coal	......	(.34 bid .... asked)			
50c.	.28	.20	Kootenay Belle	......	(.21 bid .30 asked)			
1	.25	.20	McGillivray Creek	......	(.20 bid .23 asked)			
No	.02½	.00½	Minto Mines	......	(.01½ bid .... asked)			
50c.	.00½	.00½	Nicola	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.05	.03½	Pacific Nickel	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	2.00	1.26	Pend Oreille	200	1.39	1.40	1.40	1.40
1	2.25	1.95	Pioneer Gold	500	2.10	2.15	2.15	2.15
No	.03½	.01½	Premier Border	6,500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
1	.95	.85	Premier Gold	300	.91	.91	.88	.88
No	.63	.44	Privateer Mines	......	(.46 bid .50 asked)			
1	.02½	.01½	Quatsino Copper	......	(.... bid .02 asked)			
1	.20	.10	Reeves McDonald	3,900	.14	.17	.13	.17
1	.03	.01½	Relief Arlington	......	(.01½ bid .02 asked)			
1	.13	.10	Reno Gold	350	.11	.11	.11	.11
1	•.06½	.04	Sally Mines	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.02½	.01	Salmon Gold	1,500	.01	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c.	.88	.72	Sheep Creek	500	.80	.80	.80	.80
1	.80	.65	Silbak Premier	......	(.70 bid .80 asked)			
No	.00½	.00½	Silvercrest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.05	Sunloch	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	.15	.10½	Surf Inlet	......	(.09½ bid .11 asked)			
No	.02	.02	Taylor Bridge	......	(.... bid .03 asked)			
20c.	.00½	.00½	Wellington	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
50c.	•.00½	.00½	Wesko	......	(.... bid .00½ asked)			
1	.02	.00½	Whitewater	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
No	.08	.04½	Ymir Yankee Girl	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			

Oil Quotations

Par Val.	Range 1941 High	Low	Company	Sales	Close June 9 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close June 16
1	.09½	.05	Alta. Pac. Cons.	30	.06	.05	.05	.05
1	.00½	.00½	Amalgamated	......	(.00½ bid .00½ asked)			
No	.83	.46	Anglo Canadian	1,050	.48	.52	.50	.52
No	.08½	.04	Anaconda	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
No	.07	.04	Brit. Dominion	......	(.05 bid .... asked)			
No	.07½	.05½	Brown Oil	400	.05½	.07½	.07½	.07½
No	1.50	1.01	Calgary & Ed.	265	1.05	1.15	1.02	1.15
1	.26	.12	Calmont	450	.14	.14	.12	.14
No	.25	.18	Commoil	......	(.17 bid .22 asked)			
No	.21	.19	Commonwealth	......	(.17 bid .... asked)			
No	.30	.20	Dalhousie	......	(.21 bid .... asked)			
No	.15½	.13½	Davies Pete	......	(.13 bid .... asked)			
No	.04	.02	East Crest	......	(.02½ June 6)			
No	.17	.11	Extension	500	.12	.13	.13	.13
No	.36½	.23	Federated Petroleum	300	.25½	.23	.23	.23
No	.60	.43	Foothills	......	(.35 bid .... asked)			
No	.15	.07	High Sarcee	......	(.07 bid .... asked)			
No	2.52	1.50	Home Oil	1,030	1.78	1.95	1.78	1.95
No	.01½	.01	Madison	......	(.... bid .01½ asked)			
No	.01½	.01	Marjon Oil	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	.07	.04	McD. Segur Ex.	100	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	.05	.02	Mercury	1,000	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½
No	.05	.04	Mill City Pete	......	(.04½ bid .... asked)			
1	.19	.12	Model	......	(.12 bid .... asked)			
25c.	.05½	.04½	National Pete	......	(.04 bid .... asked)			
1	•.05	.04	Nordon	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.75	.50	Okalta	......	(.... bid .50 asked)			
No	.04	.02	Pacalta Oil	......	(.02 May 30)			
1	.26	.19	Pacific Petroleums	......	(.15 bid .20 asked)			
No	.15	.07	Royal Canadian	......	(.06½ bid .07 asked)			
No	•.10½	.06	Royal Crest	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	22.00	17.12	Royalite	......	(18.00 bid .... asked)			
No	.01½	.01½	South End	......	(.... bid .... asked)			
No	.25	.10	Southwest Pete	......	(.10 bid .... asked)			
1	.05½	.02½	Spooner	......	(.03½ bid .... asked)			
25c.	.14	.10	Sunset Oil	......	(.09½ bid .... asked)			
No	.04½	.03	United	......	(.03 bid .... asked)			
No	.04½	.03	Vanalta	2,000	.03	.03	.03	.03
1	.38½	.20	Vulcan	......	(.... bid .35 asked)			

*Quotations for 1940.

Winnipeg Stocks

(Transactions from June 9 to June 14)

	Sales	High for period	Low for period	Close June 14
Burns, A	9	4.00	4.00	4.00
Central Manitoba	300	.02	.02	.02
Dominion Envelope	25	8.50	8.50	8.50
Do., pref.	10	95.25	95.25	95.25
Great Falls M & S.	2,500	.05½	.05	.05½
Marvel Oil	1,000	.01	.01	.01
United Grain Growers	5	9.50	9.50	9.50
Western Steel	30	7.00	6.50	6.50
Wingold	1,500	.08¾	.08½	.08¾

Stocks Not Traded in During Week*

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Beaver Fire	75	..	Fed. Grain, pf.	27	30
Beav. Lumber, c	3	5	Home Invest.	15	16
Beav. Lumber, p	102	105	Nor. Can. Mtg. p.	5	..
Can. Airways	1	..	Nor. Trusts	7	..
Can. Indemnity	150	..	Traders Bldg.	43	..
Corr. P. Box, c.	.60	..	West. Brew.	1⅞	2¼
Cres. Cream., pf.	11	15	West. Grain, p.	..	7½
Fed. Grain, c.	..	.50	Wings	.15	.75

*Stocks more active on other exchanges not included.

Volume of Stock Sales

	Montreal Markets Indust.	Mines	Toronto Markets Ind. & Mines	Vancouver Markets Ind. & Mines
June 17	5,300	1,600	80,000	......
June 16	2,600	4,800	130,000	7,150
June 14	3,000	900	51,000	1,650
June 13	6,300	3,100	71,000	6,000
June 12	6,700	6,000	99,000	10,015
June 11	6,000	7,800	147,000	3,570

Government Bonds

Dominion of Canada Bonds (Supplied by Investment Dealers' Assoc. of Canada)

June 18, 1941

%	Due	Bid	Ask	Approx. Yld.
5	Nov. '41	101¼	102	.20
1½	May '42	100⅛	100¾	.73
2	June '42	100¾	101¾	.52
3	Oct. '42	102	102¾	.92
2½	June '43	101¾	102¾	1.13
5	Oct. '43	107¼	108	1.50
2	June '44	100¾	101¾	1.44
a2½	Jan. '44	96	96¾	3.53
4½	Oct. '44	107¾	108¾	1.78
2½	Nov. '44	102	103	1.60
a2½	Aug. '45	94½	95½‡	3.67
4	Oct. '45	104½	105½	b1.59
4½	Feb. '46	109½	110½	2.16
3½	June '49	102½	103½	b2.50
3½	Oct. '49	102¼	103¼	b2.48
3½	Nov. '51	100¾	101½	b2.96
3½	Feb. '52	101	102	b2.92
a5	May '52	100¾	101¾	b2.90
4	Oct. '52	105	106	b2.95
3	Oct. '52	98	99	3.10
3	June '55	98	99	3.09
4½	Nov. '56	107	108	b2.87
4½	Nov. '57	107½	108½	b3.01
3	June '58	97¾	98¾	3.10
4½	Nov. '58	108	109	b3.13
4½	Nov. '59	108¾	109¾	b3.17
a4	Oct. '60	97½	98½‡	4.14
a3½	Jan. '61	88½	89¾‡	4.01
3½	June '66	99¾	100¾	b3.18
a3e	Jan. '67	85½	86½‡	3.81
a3e	Nov. '68	85½	86½‡	3.78
†3	Perpet'l.	90½	91½	3.29
Dominion Guarant'd Bonds				
Can. Nat'l. Railways:				
2	Feb. '43	100¾	101½	1.08
2½	Jan. '46	100¾	101½	1.91
3	May '44	103	104	1.55
3	Dec. '50	99	100	3.00
3	Feb. '53	97¾	99	3.10
3	Jan. '59	96½	97¾	3.16
*4½	Sept. '51	113	114½	2.89
*4½	Feb. '56	113½	114¾	3.25
4½	July '57	113½	115	3.31
*4½	June '55	115½	117	3.23
5	Feb. '54	116	117½	3.33
*5e	July '69	113½	114¾	b1.58
*5e	Oct. '69	117½	119	b2.96
*5e	Feb. '70	117	118½	b3.03
Grand Trunk Pacific Rly.:				
3	Jan. '62	97	98½	3.10
Provincial Gov't. Bonds				
New Brunswick:				
3	Oct. '51	84	87	4.57
3½	Aug. '49	88	91	4.96
3½	June '56	84	88	4.62
c4	Nov. '47	94	97	4.54
c4½	Apr. '61	94	97	4.73
c5	Jan. '60	98	102	4.83
Nova Scotia:				
3	Jan. '52	93	94½	3.61
3½	June '56	92	94	3.78
3½	Nov. '50	96	98	3.74
c4½	Sept. '52	104	106	b3.45
c4½	Nov. '60	106	109	3.85
c5	Mar. '60	111	114	3.95
Ontario:				
2½	May '45	99	100½	2.36
3	Apr. '48	98¼	99¾	3.05
3	Nov. '50	98	99	3.12
3½	Nov. '51	99½	100¾	b3.15
3½	May '55	99	100½	b3.22
*4	June '62	103	105¾	3.62
4½	June '50	107	109	3.34
*4½	Jan. '62	110	113	3.62
5	Oct. '48	109	111	3.32
*5	Dec. '60	117	120	3.57
5½	July '46	109½	111½	3.05
Ont. Hydro Commission:				
3	Aug. '48	98½	99¾	3.05
3½	Feb. '53	99	100½	b3.18
3½	Apr. '47	101	102½	3.04
Prince Edward Island:				
3	Oct. '45	95	97	3.69
Quebec:				
3	Nov. '47	93	94½	3.96
3½	Mar. '48	94½	96	3.92
3½	Mar. '59	91	92½	4.09
3½	Feb. '55	95	96½	4.08
4	Mar. '52	98	99½	4.05
4½	Aug. '58	99	101	4.17
4½	Jan. '63	101	104	4.22
Alberta:				
4	Dec. '54	52	55	d
4½	Oct. '51	64	69	d
c4½	Oct. '56	53½	57	d
*5	Oct. '59	56	59	d
c5½	Apr. '52	61	65	d
6	Mar. '47	64	69	d
British Columbia:				
c4	Dec. '57	95	98	4.13
*4½	Jan. '57	100	102	4.25
c4½	Oct. '53	100½	102	4.30
c5	Apr. '54	103	105½	4.44
5½	Feb. '45	102	104	4.33
6	Feb. '47	104	107	4.61
Manitoba:				
c4	Dec. '57	83	88	5.06
c4½	Dec. '56	85	90	5.46
*5	Dec. '59	90	95	5.42
5½	Oct. '55	93	97	5.81
6	Apr. '47	96	100	6.90
Saskatchewan:				
4	Sept. '54	65	69	7.74
4	Nov. '60	63	67	7.12
c4½	Oct. '51	80	83	6.70
c4½	Mar. '60	70	73	7.12
5	Aug. '58	71	75	7.65
5½	Oct. '52	75	80	8.22
6	Mar. '52	83	86	7.93

*–Payable Can., N.Y. and £. b–Calculated to call date giving lowest possible yield. c–Payable Can. & N.Y. a–Payable N.Y. †–Callable on or after Sept. 15, 1966. d–Traded flat. Interest being paid at 50% of coupon rate, minimum rate 2%. e–Callable at a premium. ‡–N.Y. funds.

Unlisted Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Toronto)

June 17, 1941

Industrials:	Bid	Ask.
Acme Farm., pf.	35	37½
Andian National	26	28½
Anglo C. Tel., A	7½	7¾
Atlas Steel	..	18¾
Barrymore, pfd.	28	..
Blue T. Brew. A	9	10½
Do., B	6	7
B. C. Pulp, c.	9	10
Do., pfd.	61	67
B. C. Sugar	70	73
B. C. Tel., 1st p.	111	114
Burns & Co., A	4	4¾
Do., B	2	3½
Can. Co-op. Wl.	8	..
C. I. L., A c.	170	..
Can. Ing. Rand	73	77
Can. Wire & C. p	107	108½
Can. Mot. L.A.B.	2¾	..
Can. Tube, 1st p	88	..
Can. West'ghouse	35	40
Chase, A. W., p.	18½	20
Claude Neon, p.	4½	5½
Colonial Steam.	14	16
Copeland Fl. un.	13	14½
Dom. Manuf., p.	61	65
Dunlop T. p. $25	22	24
East. Steel, pf.	..	20
Easy Wash. p $10	10	12
Goderich Elev.	6¾	7½
Guelph Carp., c.	18	21
Gurney Fdry., p	1	1½
Hayes Steel, c.	..	9
Hi'land Dairy, p	47	50½
Homewood San.	100	120
Kingst. Ship. un	30	31½
Loblaw Inc., c.	11½	12
Maritime Tel., c.	14½	..
Minn. & Ont. P. c	2½	3
M'row Screw, p.	100	..
Do., com.	10	12
Moirs, pfd.	18½	21½

	Bid	Ask.
Mt. Royal H., c.	2½	3¾
Morrison Br. un.	4¾	6½
N. B. Tel., c.	10	12½
Neilson, Wm., c.	10	..
Do., pfd.	100	..
N. Meth. Ldy. p	53	57
Ont. Tobacco, p.	17	20
Pac. C. Term., c.	9	10½
Prov. Paper, pfd	103	105
Ruddy, E. L., p.	22	25½
Quinte Milk	2	3
Stand. Fuel, p.	58	62
Stedman, pf. $50	56½	58
Tor. Carpet, c.	38	..
Do., pfd.	64	67
Un. F. Co-op.	2½	3½
Un. Steel, A pf.	21	23½
Viceroy Mfg., p.	23½	..
Do., com.	12½	..
Westons Hold.	3	..
Trusts & Loan Stocks:		
Brit. Mtge.	123	132
Brockville Tr.	41	..
Capital Tr.	30	32½
Com. Fin., c.	2¾	3
Grey&Br. Tr. $50	43	46
Guaranty Trust	100	103
Guelph & O. $50	50	53¾
Indust. Mtge.	24	..
Lambton Loan	30	33
London & West.	34	37
Midland Loan	14	15½
Premier Trust	..	60
Sherbrooke Tr.	120	..
Sterling Trust	..	53
Traders Fin. A c	7	9
Do., A pfd.	83½	87
Trusts & Gr. new	49	51
Victoria Trust	75	80
Waterloo Tr.	100	..
Insurance Stocks:		
Canada Life	390	410

	Bid	Ask.
Brit. Amer.	50	55
Canadian Fire	80	85
Confed. 30% pd.	136	140
Continental L.	35	..
Crown, fully pd.	250	265
Dominion Fire	138	..
D. of Can. Gen.	112	120
Empire, 25% pd.	6	7
Excelsior 38% pd	70	..
Federal, 25% pd.	52	..
Great-West Life	200	210
Halifax Fire	14½	15½
Imperial Life	290	305
Manufac. Life	225	245
Monarch Life	32	..
National Life	25	28
Sov. L. 25% pd.	11¾	..
Sun Life	300	320
Tor. General	4½	5½
Wellington Fire	58	..
Western Assce.	41	44
Theatre Stocks:		
Allen's King. un	60	..
Do. St. Cath. un	50	..
Mansf. Theat. p.	28	31
Para. Kitch., p.	50	..
Do., Oshawa, c	7½	10
Investment Trust Shares:		
Can. Investors	4	5
Inv. Found. un.	42	45
Sec's. Hold., pf.	19	21
United Corp., A	19	21
Do., B	3½	4½
Power Issues:		
Can. W. N. Gas	25	..
Do., pfd.	102	104½
Gt. Lakes Pr., p	101	103
Int. Util. 1.75 p.	14	..
Do., $3.50 p.	33	..
Mtl. Is. Pwr., p.	37	..
Nor. Ont. Pr., p.	70	75

Unlisted Mines

Toronto, June 17, 1941

	Bid	Ask
Adding	..	.01½
Al R old	.02	.05
Do new	.07	.10
Amal K	.05	.06
Anoki	.04½	.04½
Aquar	.14	.19
Arjon	.03	.04
Armis	.18	.20
Argosy	.07	.08½
Area	.02½	.03½
Atho old	.01	.02
Do new	.01	.02
Barb-L	.01¾	.02½
Bilmac	.01	.02
Brock	.37	.39
Buff B	..	.03
Cald Bo	.02	.03
Cent M	.01½	.02½
Chemin	.02	.03
Coin L	.03	.03¾
Cons Ch	.03	.05
Cresc	.00½	.00¾
Dayton	.01	.02
Demp C	.00½	.01
Denovo	.10	.12
De San new	.13	.15
Dona P	.01½	.02

	Bid	Ask
East L	.00½	.01
Elmos	.07	.09
Franco	.20	.25
Galore	.01	.02
Gan Cop	..	.07
Gate P	.00¾	.01½
Gilbec	.00½	.01
Gord L	..	.01
Highr	..	.11
Hoyle n	.19	.22
HP Porc	.05½	.06½
Hut La	.01	.01½
Jasper	..	.14
Keora	.01	.02
Kenric	.01½	.02½
Kewag	.01	.02
Kiena	.01	.02
Kirk G	.01	.02
Lacoma	.01	.01¾
Laguerre	.17	.20
Lake D	.15	.17
Lake G	.10	.12
Lardego	.00½	.00¾
Low Pe	..	.13
Mag Con	.85	.90
Mag La	.18	..
Mart B	.02½	.03½
Marg	.01½	.08½

	Bid	Ask
Mat Can	.02½	.03½
Mat Co	.14	.18
McLell	.20	.22
McMarm	.28	.33
Mof H n	.01	.02
Monarch	.02½	.03
Mooshla	.01	.02
Mosher	.05½	.07
McGreg	..	.01½
McMan	.01	.02½
Nat Mal	.28	.30
New A	.25	.28
Nick Of	..	.75
Norbeau	.16	.21
N 1940	.04	.06
Nor Mol	.02¾	.03½
Numal	.09	.11
Oklend	.03	.04
O'Leary	.01	.02
On Nick	.06½	.08
Opemis	.02	.04
Oriole	.00¾	.01½
Orpit	.06½	.07½
Ossian	.00¾	.01½
Pascal	.26	.30
Pont R o	.03½	.06
Pelang	.01½	.02½
Phoen M	.01¾	.02¾

	Bid	Ask
Polaris	.06	.09
Propr	3.15	3.45
Presdor	.03¾	.04½
Que M	.04½	.05
Rahn L	.00½	.01
Rand M	.05	.07
Red LGS	.01	.02
S.A.G.A.	1.85	2.10
Sachigo	3.25	3.75
Sans Sp	.07	.09
Sanshaw	.04	.06
Senore	.06	.07
Shen old	.02	.03
Shen n	.24	.26
Sheldon	.04	.06
Skynner	.02	.03
Smelt	.00¾	.01½
Spooner	..	.02
Sunb'm	.02	.03
Springer	.15	.17
Stadac	.04½	.07
Thomson	.11	.13
Treaty P	.06	.09
Un Min	.02½	.03½
Woco	..	.01½
Wasu	.04	.06
Y'ng D	.27	.29
W't RL	.01	.01½

Corporation Bonds

(Supplied by Investment Dealers' Association of Canada)

June 17, 1941

Public Utility Issues:	Int. Rate %	Due	Bid June 17	Asked	Bid June 10
▲‡Alg. C. H.B.R.	5	'59	5	7	5
†Assoc. Tel & T.	5½	'55	69½	72½	69½
B. C. Power	4½	'60	98	100	98
B. C. Tel.	4½	'61	106½	108½	106½
†Calgary Pwr.	5	'60	105	107	104½
Do.	5	'64	100½	102½	101
†Can. Nor. Pwr.	5	'53	100½	102½	100½
*Dom. Gas & El.	6½	'45	101	103	101
Gatineau Pwr.	5	'49	101	103	100½
*Do., A	3¾	'69	96	98	96
♦Do., B	3¾	'69	95½	97½	94½
Gt. Lakes Pwr.	4½	'56	97½	99½	96½
Do.	5	'57	93½	96½	93½
*Int. Hydro-E.	6	'44	45	48	47
▲Inter. Power	6	'55	100	102	100½
L. St. Law Pwr.	5	'55	97	99	97
Macl'n-Que. Pr.	4	'59	96½	98½	96
Mtl. L. H. & P.	3½	'56	99½	101½	98½
Do.	3½	'73	95½	97½	94
Do.	3½	'63	96½	98½	96
†Mtl. Tramways	5	'41	87½	90½	87½
†Do.	5	'55	55½	58½	53½
Nat. Lt. & Pwr.	6	'49	100½	102½	100½
N. S. Lt. Pr.	4	'57	100½	102½	100½
Ottawa L.H.&P.	4	'57	100½	102½	100½
Ottawa V. Pwr.	5	'59	101	103	101
†Power Corp.	4½	'59	94	97	93½
Quebec Pwr.	4	'62	100½	102½	100½
*Saguenay P., A	4½	'66	106	108	106
♦Do., B	4½	'66	104	106	104
St. Maurice Pr.	4½	'70	100½	102½	99½
Shaw. W. & Pr.	4½	'61	99½	101½	99
Do.	3½	'46	100½	102½	100
Do.	4	'69	99	101	98½
Union Gas	4½	'50	102½	104½	102½
*Twin C. R. Tr.	5½	'52	65½	68½	65½
†United Secs.	5½	'52	40	43	40
‡Wpg. El., ser. A	5	'65	68½	71½	68
Do., B	5	'65	46	49	45½
Industrial and Realty Issues:					
†Abitibi P. & P.	5	'53	69½	72½	70
Do., C.O.D.	5	'53	67½	70½	67
Acadia Sugar	4½	'55	102	104	100½
Do.	6	'54	94½	97½	94½
†Alta. Pa. Grain.	6	'46	99	101	99
Algoma Steel	5	'48	101½	103½	102
Atlantic Sugar	4	'51	100½	102½	100½
†B. C. P. & Pap.	6	'50	82½	85½	82½
†‡Do.	7	'50	110½	...	110
*Brown Co.	5½	'46	53	56	52½
Burns & Co.	5	'58	57½	60½	57½
Canada Bread	6	'41	100	102	100
Canada Cement	4½	'51	103½	105½	103
Canada Electric	4½	'65	94	97	93½
Can. Paper	4½	'52	101	103	101
Can. Steamships	5	'57	99	101	99½
Can. Canners	4	'51	101	103	101
*Can. Int. Paper	6	'49	104½	106½	104
‡Can. Locomotive	6	'53	90½	93½	89
‡†Candn. Vickers	6	'47	51½	54½	51
C. P. R.	3½	'51	93½	95½	93½
Do.	4	'49	97½	99½	97
Do.	6	'42	102½	104½	102½
Col. Steamships	6	'54	95½	98½	94½
†Consol. Paper	5½	'61	69½	72½	69
Dom. Coal	4½	'52	101½	103½	101½
Dom. Scott. Inv.	4	'52	95	98	95
Dom. Stl. & Co.	6½	'55	106	108	106
Dom. Tar	4½	'51	99½	101½	99½
Dom. Woollens	6	'53	96½	99½	97
†Donnacona P.	4½	'56	68	71	67
*Dryden Pap.	6	'49	99	101	99
†Dufferin Pav.	5	'55	55½	58½	55½
†East. Dairies	6	'49	76½	79½	76½
Famous Players	4½	'51	98½	100½	99
†Federal Grain	6	'49	98	100	98
†Fraser Cos.	6	'50	99	101	99
Galt Brass	5	'50	90	..	90
Gen. Stl. Wares	4½	'52	98	100	97½
*Great L. Paper	5	'55	89	92	89
*Gurney Fdry.	5½	'49	70	73	70½
†Gypsum, Lime	5½	'48	99	101	99
Ham. By-Pr., C.	5	'55	101	103	101
Do.	6	'36	99½	101½	99½
Ham. Cotton	4½	'50	100	102	100
Inter-City Bak.	5½	'48	101½	103½	101½
Indust. Accept.	4	'52	81½	84½	82
Ins. Ex. Bldg.	3	'51	41½	44½	41½
*Inter. P., Nfld.	4	'68	89	92	89
*Inv. Bond & Sh.	5	'47	41½	44½	41½
†Kingston Elev.	6	'50	103	105	[illegible]
Lake St. J. P.	5½	'61	82	85	82
Do.	5	'61	53	56	52
Legare	6	'61	87	90	87
Maple Leaf M.	3	'58	72½	75½	72
Man. Sugar	5	'60	96½	99½	96½
Massey-Harris	4½	'54	89½	92½	90
McColl-Fron.	4½	'49	102½	104½	102
McCormick's	4	'52	96½	99½	97
Do.	4½	'52	103	105	103
Mercury Mills	5	'59	92	95	92
Mersey Paper	5	'57	95	98	95
†Do.	6	'49	99	101	99
*M. & O. Paper	5	'60	76½	79½	74
Moirs Ltd.	6	'53	84	87	84
‡Mtl. Drydocks	6	'48	39	42	38½
Montreal Apts.	4	'54	58½	61½	58½
Nat. Grocers	4	'47	101	103	101
N. S. Stl. Coal	3½	'63	81½	84½	81
Price Bros.	5	'57	95½	98½	95½
Do.	4	'57	83½	86½	83½
*Prov. Paper	5½	'47	105	...	105
Reliance Grain	4½	'52	94	97	93½
†Restigouche Co.	6	'48	96½	97½	95½
Rolland Paper	4½	'51	101½	103½	102½
Ruddy, E. L.	6½	'48	100	102	100
Silv. Dairies	6	'66	88	91	88
Simpsons Ltd.	4½	'51	100½	102½	100
Smith, Howard.	4½	'51	103	105	103
Stand. Lime	6	'44	97	100	97
Sterling Coal	6	'45	97	100	97
Stop & Shop	3	'47	51½	54½	51
United Corp.	5	'53	86½	89½	86½
*United Gas	5½	'48	103½	105½	103½
United Gr. Grs.	5	'48	95	97	95
†Western Grain	6	'49	54	57	54

*Payable in Can. or U. S.
†Payable in Can., U. S. or U. K.
*Payable in U. S.
♦Payable in Canada only.
‡Traded without accrued interest.
▲Payable in Can. or U. K.

Supplementary Stock Quotations

(Furnished by Plaxton, Cherry & Co., Toronto)

June 17, 1941

Miscellaneous Stocks:	Bid June 17	Asked	Bid June 10
Adirondack Fdry. S., c.	10½	11½	10½
†Allens Tor. Th., p.	31½	35	31½
Brown & Co., c.	1.10	1.35	1.10
C.P.R., pref.	1¾	2½	1¾
Corrug. Paperbox, c.	.50	.70	.50
Dover Industries	6½	7½	6¾
East. Bake., p.	29½	38	29
†Ft. Wm. Hotel, units	43	50	43½
Galt Brass, c.	8½	9½	8
Imperial Varnish, c.	8½	9½	8½
Ingram & Bell, new p.	89	93	89½
Inter. Equities, units	25½	30	25
Loew's Lond. Th., p.	3	3.35	3
Mersey Paper, c.	4½	5½	4
*Midland Prop's., Inc., p.	6	..	6
Monarch Mtge. Inv. un.	.35	.50	.35
*Mt. Royal, old p.	3½	4½	3½
Murphy Paint units	97	99	97½
Nat. Hosiery com.	.75	1	.70
Niag. L. Arch Br.	37	41	36½
†N. Amer. Elev., p.	65	70	65½
Second Std. Royal's p.	.02¾	.03¾	.02¾
Sutton Horsley	1.25	1.50	1.25
Traders Fin. Rts.	12½	13½	12½
Waterloo Mfg., new c.	.65	.95	.60
*Wentw. Radio, pref.	3½	..	3½
West Can. Hydro, p.	10½	11½	10¾

*Issue carries arrears.
†Currently paying on arrears.

Municipal Bonds

June 17, 1941

†Halifax	5	1961	108.00	109.50	4.30
Hamilton	5	1950	108.25	110.25	3.65
Montreal	5	1945	93.00	95.00	6.50
Ottawa	4½	1945	103.50	105.50	3.10
†Quebec	5	1959	103.00	106.00	4.51
Saint John	5	1950	104.00	106.00	4.23
†Toronto	4½	1955	108.50	110.50	3.55
†Vancouver	5	1950	98.00	101.00	4.86
Winnipeg	5	1944	101.00	104.00	3.61

†Payable Can. and N.Y.

Investment Trusts

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Funds	2.33	2.55
Can. Amer. Trust	2.65	3.05
Can. Inter. Trust	4.25	5.00
Can. Invest. Fund	3.10	3.50
Corporate Investors	5.35	5.70
Grouped Income	....	4.65
Trans-Canada	8.95	9.80

Annual Meetings

1941 Company	Place
June 23—Union Gas Co.	Chatham, Ont.
June 25—Consolidated Press	Toronto
June 26—Hedley Mascot G. M.	Vancouver
June 26—International Pete.	Sarnia
June 27—Ontario Silknit Ltd.	Toronto
June 30—Canadian Vickers	Montreal
June 30—Mexican Light & Pr.	Toronto
June 30—Mexico Tramways	Toronto
July 5—McDougall-Segur Expl.	Calgary
July 8†—Winnipeg Electric	Winnipeg

†Adjourned from May 5.

Mining Dividends

	Rate	Close June 16	Yield %
Anglo-Huronian	‡10c	2.25	..
Aunor Gold	▴8c	1.63	..
Beattie Gold	16c	1.06	15.1
Bralorne	80c+40c	9.85	*12.2
Broulan Porc.	12c	.83	14.4
Buffalo Ankerite	▴10c	3.60	..
Bulolo Gold	$3	15.25	19.7
Can. Malartic	8c	.50	16
Cariboo Gold	16c+8c	2.30	*10.4
Central Patricia	16c+6c	1.67	*13.1
Chesterville	5c	1.42	..
Cochenour Willans	3c	.69	..
Coniagas	‡25c	1.35	..
Coniaurum	16c	1.28	12.5
Cons. Smelters	$1+$1.50	35.00	*7.2
Delnite	‡6c	.70	8.6
Dome Mines	$2	22.00	9.1
East Malartic	‡30c	2.40	12.5
Falconbridge	▴10c	2.55	..
Francoeur Gold	‡3c	.35	..
Goldale	‡2c	.12	..
Gold Belt	▴2c	.22	..
Grandview	†.00½	.11¾	..
Gunnar Gold	6c	.23	..
Hallnor	60c	4.50	13.3
Hard Rock	▴5c	.69	..
Hedley Mascot	▴4c	.50	..
Hollinger	65c+45c	12.00	*9.1
Howey Gold	2c	.22	..
Hudson Bay	‡$2	25.00	8
Inspiration	†2c	.25	..
Inter. Nickel, com.	$2	30.37	6.5
Island Mountain	▴8c	.95	..
Jason	†2c	.41	..
Kerr Addison	▴17c	4.20	..
Kerr Lake	‡10c	.30	..
Kirkland Lake	10c+2c	.73¼	*16.4
Kootenay Belle	▴4c	.22	..
Lamaque Gold	40c+15c	4.55	*12.1
Lake Shore	$1.40	15.50	9
Leitch	8c	.48	16.7
Little Long Lac	‡30c	1.80	..
Macassa	32c+3c	3.80	*9.2
Madsen R. Lake	6c	.58	..
Malartic Gold	†5c	1.00	..
McGillivray Coal	‡3c+1c	.21	..
McKenzie Red L.	12c	1.10	10.9
Moneta	8c	.33	..
McIntyre-Porc.	$2.22+$1.11	47.50	*6.3
MacLeod-Cockshutt	‡20c	1.63	..
Naybob Gold	4c	.22½	..
Negus	†5c	.67	..
Nipissing	15c	1.03	14.5
Noranda	$4	51.00	7.8
North Empire	▴20c	4.75	..
O'Brien Gold	‡10c	.65	..
Pamour Porc.	12c	1.02	11.8
Pato Cons.	20c+2c	2.50	8.8
Paymaster	‡1c	.16½	..
Pend Oreille	†6c	1.55	..
Perron Gold	16c+4c	1.36	*14.7
Pioneer, B.C.	40c	2.22	18
Pickle Crow	40c	2.60	15.3
Placer Develop.	$1.20	8.50	14.1
Premier	12c	.88	13.6
Preston E. Dome	20c+10c	2.95	*10.2
Privateer Mines	▴6c+2c	.48	..
Quebec Gold	‡2c	.22	..
Relief Arlington	‡5c	.01½	..
San Antonio	14c+6c	2.41	8.3
Sheep Creek	16c	.85	18.8
Sherritt Gordon	▴5c	.65	..
Sigma Mines	▴30c	7.50	..
Silbak Premier	16c	.80	.20
Siscoe	▴4½c	.50	..
Sturgeon River	4c	.15	..
Sudbury Basin	▴2½c	1.18	..
Sullivan Cons.	▴5½c	.58	..
Surf Inlet	▴1c	.10½	..
Sylvanite Gold	28c	2.40	11.6
Teck-Hughes	40c+5c	2.80	*16
Toburn	12c+8c	1.50	*13.3
Upper Canada	▴7c	1.83	..
Ventures	▴10c	3.35	..
Waite Amulet	10c	3.20	..
Wendigo	3c	.18	..
Wright-Harg.	‡40c+30c	4.90	*14.3
Ymir Yankee	2c	.05⅞	..

*Yield including bonus. †Initial.
‡Paid in 1940.
▴Paid or declared payable in 1941 to date.

Dividends Declared

	This payment	Date payable	Date of record
Agnew Surpass, p.	$1.75	July 2	June 16
Assoc. Brew.	25c	June 30	June 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 2	June 14
Asbestos Corp.	15c	June 30	June 15
Do., extra	15c	June 30	June 15
Acme Glove, p.	$3.25	July 2	June 18
Algoma Steel, pfd.	$2.50	July 1	June 14
Amer. Cyan., A B	†15c	July 1	June 12
Do., pref.	†12½c	July 1	June 12
Alta. W. Pres. p.	$1.75	July 2	June 26
Blue Top Brew. A	30c	June 30	June 16
Brit. Mtge. Trust	$4	July 2	June 14
Bralorne Mines	20c	July 15	June 30
Do., extra	10c	July 15	June 30
B. C. El. Pr. Gas, p.	$1.50	July 2	June 20
Building Prod.	17½c	July 2	June 14
Beatty Bros. 2nd p.	$3.50	July 2	June 14
Belding Cort.	$1	July 2	June 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 2	June 14
Bell Telephone	$2	July 15	June 23
B. C. Power, A	50c	July 15	June 30
Burlington Steel	15c	July 2	June 16
Brant. Cord., 1st p.	32½c	July 15	June 20
Brazilian Tr., pf.	$1.50	July 2	June 14
Bulolo Gold	$1.50	June 30	June 9
Beattie Gold	4c	June 18	June 2
Bk. of N. Scotia	$3	July 2	June 14
Brit. Amer. Oil	25c	July 2	June 12
Bertram & Sons	15c	Aug. 15	Aug. 1
Broulan Porc.	3c	July 24	June 30
Can. Industries A B	$1.50	July 31	June 30
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Canada Cement, p.	$1.25	June 20	May 30
Can. Cr. Stone	10c	June 30	June 15
Canada Dry	†15c	June 24	June 10
Cel. of Am., pr. pf.	$1.75	July 1	June 17
Do., part. pref.	†$3.50	June 30	June 17
Do., com.	†50c	June 30	June 17
Cent. Patricia Gold	4c	June 28	June 14
Do., extra	2c	June 28	June 14
Canadian Car, pref.	44c	July 10	June 21
Can. Celanese	25c	June 30	June 16
Do., extra	25c	June 30	June 16
Do., pref.	$1.75	June 30	June 16
Can. Light & Pr.	50c	July 15	June 26
Can. Pac. Rly., pref.	2%	Aug. 1	July 1
Central Pat. Gold	4c	June 28	June 14
Do., extra	2c	June 28	June 14
Canada Bread, pfd.	$1.25	July 2	June 14
Do., B pref.	62½c	July 2	June 14
Cent. Can. Loan	$2	July 2	June 18
Canada Bud	20c	July 10	July 2
Can. Breweries, pfd.	75c	July 2	June 14
Can. For. Invest. p.	■$2	July 1	June 15
Can. Gen. Electric	$2	July 1	June 14
Cariboo Gold	4c	July 2	June 4
Do., extra	2c	July 2	June 4
Can. Wallpaper, A, B	▴$1	July 14	July 4
Can. Wire. Box, A	37½c	July 2	June 14
Do., arrears	12½c	July 2	June 14
Canada Cycle	30c	June 30	June 14
Do., pref.	$1.25	June 30	June 14
Canada Packers	$1	July 2	June 16
Can. Nor. Power	■25c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref.	■$1.75	July 15	June 30
Carnation Co., 1 p.	†$1.25	July 1	June 19
Chartered Trust	$1	July 2	June 16
Can. Perm. Mtge.	$2	July 2	June 14
Can. West'ghouse	■50c	July 1	June 16
Can. Canners	12½c	July 2	June 14
Do., 1st pref.	25c	July 2	June 14
Do., partic.	5c	July 2	June 14
Do., 2nd pref.	15c	July 2	June 14
Do., partic.	5c	July 2	June 14
Consumers' Gas	$2	July 2	June 14
Can. Cottons	$1	July 2	June 14
Do., pref.	$1.50	July 2	June 14
Canadian Oil, pf.	$2	July 1	June 20
Cons. Bakeries	15c	July 2	June 18
Cons. Smelters	50c	July 15	June 19
Do., extra	75c	July 15	June 19
Cons. Sand., pfd.	$1.50	June 28	June 16
Can. South. Rly	$1.50	Aug. 1	June 30
Dominion Bank	$2.50	Aug. 1	July 19
Dom. Oilcloth	30c	July 31	July 15
Do., extra	10c	July 31	July 15
David & Frere, A	25c	June 30	June 14
Dominion Coal, pf.	38c	July 2	June 14
Dom. Textile	$1.25	July 2	June 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Dom. Foundries, c.	25c	July 2	June 20
Dome Mines	■50c	July 21	June 30
Dom. Glass	■$1.25	July 2	June 16
Do., pref.	■$1.75	July 2	June 16
Dunlop Tire, p.	62½c	June 30	June 16
East. Can. Savings	$1,.50	July 2	June 20
Eastern Trust	$2	July 2	June 20
Easy Washing, pfd.	17½c	July 2	June 16
Do., arrears	17½c	July 2	June 16
Falconbridge N.	5c	June 28	June 2
Fanny Farmer	†37½c	July 1	June 14
Foundation Co.	25c	July 18	June 30
Famous Players	25c	June 27	June 12
Ford Motor, A, B	25c	June 21	May 31
Greening Wire	15c	July 2	June 16
Goodyear Tire	63c	July 2	June 14
Do., pref.	62½c	July 2	June 14
Gt. Lakes Power, p	$1.75	July 15	June 30
Gatineau Power	20c	June 30	May 31
Do., 5½% pref.	$1.38	July 1	May 31
Do., 5% pref.	$1.25	July 1	May 31
Goderich Elev.	25c	July 2	June 14
Gt. West Life	$3.75	July 2	June 20
Gt. W. S'dlery 1 p.	75c	July 3	June 26
Do., 2nd pref.	75c	July 3	June 26
General Trust, pf.	$1.25	July 15	June 30
Gt. Lakes Paper A B	25c	July 3	June 25
Gould Pumps, pfd.	†$2	July 1	June 30
Harding Carpet	10c	July 2	June 14
Do., extra	5c	July 2	June 14
Ham. Un. Theat., p	$1.25	June 28	May 31
Hinde & Dauch	12½c	July 2	June 14
Hard Rock Gold	5c	June 21	May 31
Howe Sound	†75c	June 30	June 20
Hudson's Bay, pfd.	2½%	July 1	June 6

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Imperial Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 204

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent (2½%) has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1941, payable at the Head Office and Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of August next, to shareholders of record of 30th June, 1941.

By order of the Board.

H. T. JAFFRAY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 11th June, 1941.

The Dominion Bank

Dividend No. 235

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two and one-half per cent upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1941. The dividend will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, the 1st day of August, 1941, to shareholders of record of the 19th July, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

ROBERT RAE,
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th June, 141.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of $1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on and after

1st July, 1941,

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th instant.

By order of the Board,

WALTER GILLESPIE,
5th June, 1941. Manager.

PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that Regular Quarterly Dividend of 1¾% on Preferred Stock has been declared by PROVINCIAL PAPER LIMITED, payable July 2nd, 1941, to Shareholders of record as at close of business June 14th, 1941, in Canadian Funds.

W. S. BARBER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario.

Dividends Declared (Cont'd)

Honey Dew	50c	July 2	June 14
Ham. Cotton, pf.	50c	July 2	June 14
Do., arrears	25c	July 2	June 14
Hudson Bay M.	$1	June 27	June 17
Huron & E., Mtg.	1%	July 2	June 14
Imp. Tobacco, ord.	10c	June 30	June 6
Indust. Mtge. & Tr.	$1	July 2	June 15
Inter. Nickel, c.	†50c	June 30	May 31
Imperial Bank	$2.50	Aug. 1	June 30
Indust. Accept., A	25c	June 30	June 24
Invest. Found. pref.	75c	July 15	June 30
Intercolonial Coal	$2	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	$4	July 2	June 20
Inter. Power, pfd.	$1.75	July 2	June 14
Inter. Nickel, pf.	†$1.75	Aug. 1	July 2
Int. Pap. & Pr., p.	†$1.25	June 28	June 20
Do., arrears	†$5	June 28	June 20
Int. Holdings	60c	June 30	May 30
Inter. Mining	†15c	June 25	June 20
Jason Mines	■♦2c	July 15	June 30
Jam. Pub. Ser.	17c	July 2	June 23
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 2	June 23
Kerr-Addison G.	7c	June 28	June 10
Lambton Loan	$1	July 2	June 15
Lang, J. A.	17½c	July 2	June 15
Landed Banking	$1	July 2	June 14
Lamaque Gold	10c	July 1	June 10
Do., extra	15c	July 1	June 10
Mercantile Tran., p.	3%	June 30	June 20
Moneta Porc. M.	■2c	July 15	June 30
Mansfield Theat. p	$1.75	June 30	June 20
Marcus Loew's, p.	$1.75	June 30	June 14
Do., arrears	$1.75	June 30	June 14
McManus Pete., pfd.	30c	July 3	June 26
Montreal Power	38c	July 31	June 30
Malartic Gold	♦5c	Aug. 1	July 2
Mitchell, Robt.	■50c	June 30	June 20
McColl-Front. p.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Monarch Life	6%	July 2	June 17
Mod. Contain.	20c	July 2	June 20
Do., extra	10c	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	$1.37½	July 2	June 20
Mtl. C. & D. Sav.	$3	July 2	June 14
Do., extra	$1	July 2	June 14
Moore Corp.	55½c	July 2	June 10
Do., pref. A & B	†$1.75	July 2	June 10
Midland Loan	40c	July 2	June 14
Murphy Paint	20c	July 1	June 20
Do., pref.	$1.37½	July 1	June 20
Nat. Breweries	50c	July 2	June 14
Do., pref.	44c	July 2	June 14
Nat. Grocers, pfd.	37½c	July 1	June 10
North Star Oil, p.	8¾c	July 2	June 13
N. S. Lt. & Pwr., c.	$1.50	July 2	June 4
National Trust	$2	July 2	June 20
Nat. Biscuit, c.	†40c	July 15	June 17
Nat. Steel Car	50c	July 15	June 30
North. Ont. Power	20c	July 25	June 30
Do., pref.	$1.50	July 25	June 30
Ogilvie Flour, c.	25c	July 2	June 18
Ont. Loan & Deb.	$1.25	July 2	June 16
Ont. Silknit, pfd.	$1	July 15	June 30
Ottawa Elec.	30c	June 30	June 4
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	15c	July 1	May 27
Do., pref.	$1.25	July 1	May 27
Page-Hersey Tubes	$1.25	July 1	June 14
Pato Cons. Gold	10c	June 25	June 4
Do., extra	2c	June 25	June 4
Pend Oreille	†6c	July 28	June 27
Placer Develop.	60c	June 30	June 9
Porto Rico, pfd.	$1.75	July 2	June 14
Premier Gold	3c	July 15	June 13
Preston E. Dome	5c	July 15	June 30
Do., extra	2½c	July 15	June 30
Perron Gold	4c	June 21	June 2
Do., extra	1c	June 21	June 2
Pioneer Gold	10c	July 2	May 31
Pickle Crow Gold	10c	June 30	June 14
Power Corp.	■15c	June 30	June 10
Do., pref.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Do., 2nd pref.	75c	July 15	June 30
Price Bros, pfd.	$1.37½	July 1	June 21
Para. Pictures	†20c	July 1	June 11
Do., 1st pref.	†$1.50	July 1	June 13
Do., 2nd pref.	†15c	July 1	June 13
Prov. Paper, pref.	$1.75	July 2	June 14
Real Est. Loan	$1	July 2	June 17
Remington Rand	†20c	July 1	June 6
Do., pref.	†$1.12½	July 1	June 6
Riverside Silk	50c	July 2	June 10
Russell Ind.	20c	June 30	June 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	June 30	June 14
Securities Hold., pf.	75c	June 30	June 16
Sigma Mines	■30c	July 15	June 30
Stuart Oil, p. part.	50c	June 30	June 14
Supersilk Hos., p.	$2.50	July 2	June 13
Sylvanite Gold	7c	June 30	May 5
Sherritt Gordon	■5c	June 25	May 23
Sherwin-Wms. pfd.	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Do., arrears	$1.75	July 2	June 15
Simon & Sons	15c	June 28	June 14
Do., pref.	$1.75	June 28	June 14
Simpsons, pref.	$1.62½	Aug. 1	July 18
Standard Fuel, pf.	$1	July 1	June 16
South. Can. Pwr.	■20c	Aug. 15	July 31
Do., pref.	$1.50	July 15	June 20
Stedman Bros.	15c	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	75c	July 2	June 20
St. Law. Corp. A p	■25c	July 15	June 30
St. Law. Paper, p.	■50c	July 15	June 30
Smith, H. Pap., pf.	$1.50	July 15	June 30
Stand. Radio, A, B	10c	July 10	June 30
Sterling Trusts	$1.50	July 2	June 20
Sudbury Basin	2½c	June 30	June 14
Sheep Creek G.	4c	July 15	June 30
Silverwood D., c.	♦20c	June 30	June 14
Sullivan Cons.	2½c	July 15	June 16
Sun Life Assur.	$3.75	July 1	June 14
Supertest P., c. ord.	50c	July 2	June 13
Do., B pref.	75c	July 2	June 13
Sangamo	25c	June 28	June 25
Tip Top Tailors	15c	July 2	June 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 2	June 20
Tamblyn, G.	20c	July 2	June 13
Do., pref.	62½c	July 2	June 13
Teck-Hughes	■10c	July 1	June 10
Tor. Gen. Trusts	$1	July 2	June 14
Toronto Mtge.	$1.25	July 1	June 14
Tuckett Tob., pf.	$1.75	July 15	June 30
United Fuel, pf.	75c	July 2	June 20
Un. Gold Eq. st. c.	6c	June 30	June 16
Viau, pref.	$1.25	July 2	June 20
Ventures	10c	June 25	June 10
West Koot. Pr., pf.	$1.75	July 2	June 20
Wabasso Cotton	50c	July 2	June 21
Weston, Geo., c.	20c	July 1	June 12
Western Grocers	75c	July 15	June 20
Do., pref.	$1.75	July 15	June 20
Wilsil	25c	July 1	June 14
Wr.-Hargreaves	10c	July 2	May 21
Do., extra	5c	July 2	May 21
Young Davidson	1½c	June 28	June 18
Zellers, com.	20c	Aug. 1	July 15
Do., pref.	37½c	Aug. 1	July 15

†Payable in U. S. funds.
■Subject to approval of Foreign Exchange Control Board.
♦Initial.
▴Subject to approval of shareholders on June 23.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends.

No par value Common Stock

No. 20, Interim, 15c. per share, payable June 30th, 1941, to holders of record at the close of business June 10th, 1941.

6% First Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 64, quarterly, $1.50 per share.

6% Non-Cumulative Participating Preferred Stock ($50 par value)

No. 56, quarterly, 75c. per share. Payable July 15th, 1941, to holders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1941.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

Montreal, May 23rd, 1941.

The Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada Limited

DIVIDEND No. 72

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of 50c per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30th, 1941, with a bonus of 75c per share has this day been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 19th day of June, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

J. E. RILEY,
Secretary.

Montreal, P.Q.
June 13th, 1941.

Windsor Court Apartments Limited

To the Holders of the Six Per Cent First Mortgage Fifteen Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Windsor Court Apartments, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that Coupon No. 19 of the above mentioned Bonds, payable December 1st, 1936, will be paid at its face value on and after July 1st, 1941, upon presentation at any office of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Canada.

By Order of the Board,

W. C. JAMES,
Secretary.

Jason Mines Limited

(No Personal Liability)

INTERIM DIVIDEND No. 1

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an interim dividend of Two cents (2c) per share in Canadian funds, has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company and will be paid on the 15th day of July, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1941.

By Order of the Board,

C. N. HENRY,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, June 13th, 1941.

The Great West Saddlery Company Limited

6% Cumulative First Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)

6% Cumulative Second Preference Stock ($50.00 Par Value)

A dividend at the rate of six per cent (6%) per annum or Seventy-five Cents (75c) per share, being the accumulated dividend for the three months ending June 30th, 1941, on the First Preference stock, and for the three months ending June 30th, 1939, on the Second Preference Stock, has been declared and authorized to be paid on July 3rd, 1941, to all First and Second Preference shareholders of record with the Transfer Agents of the Company at the close of business on June 26th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

J. C. BROADFOOT,
Secretary.

Winnipeg, Man.,
June 16th, 1941.

THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of 1½% for the current half year ending June 30th, 1941, has been declared on the paid up capital stock of the Corporation, and will be payable on July 2nd, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1941.

By order of the Board.

JAMES R. LOVATT,
Secretary.

Broulan Porcupine Mines, Limited

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND No. 4

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of three cents per share in Canadian funds has been declared on the issued capital stock of the Company and will be paid (less deductible taxes) on July 24th, 1941, to shareholders of record June 30th, 1941.

By Order of the Board

D. R. MICHENER,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario, June 16th, 1941.

Montreal Light Heat & Power CONSOLIDATED

100th Quarterly Dividend

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of thirty-eight cents per share (being at the rate of One Dollar and Fifty cents per annum) has been declared on the presently issued and paid up common stock of the Company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1941, to shareholders of record that date.

Cheques representing this dividend will be mailed on July 30th, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

C. C. PARKES,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 16th, 1941.

Montreal Light Heat & Power serves 282,677 gas and electricity customers representing a population of 1,443,588 in the sixty municipalities in the City and District of Montreal.

TAKES NEW POST

Athol McQuarrie, familiar figure in the world of advertising, has been appointed secretary-manager of the Association of Canadian Advertisers Inc. He begins his new duties at once, with offices in the Federal Building, Toronto.

Plan Chromium Reorganization

Shareholders to Get One New For 10 Old Shares —New Capital Provided

A special meeting of shareholders of Chromium Mining & Smelting Corp. has been called for June 25 to consider a plan of reorganization which will result in retirement of all bond and note indebtedness and will provide $500,000 of new working capital for the enterprise.

Under the proposed plan of reorganization, present authorized capital of 4 million shares would be reduced to 400,000 shares with a subsequent increase to 2 million shares. Shareholders would then receive one new share of stock for each 10 shares now held in a company with a smaller capitalization. Bondholders would receive one share of new no par common stock for each $4 received by the company from bondholders. Noteholders would also receive one share of stock for each $4 principal amount of notes held.

Sell Stock at $4

Plans call for the sale of 125,000 shares of new common stock at $4 a share to provide $500,000 working capital for the enterprise. This is equivalent to 40 cents a share on stock issued at present.

With the reorganization in effect, the company would have something more than half its authorized capital of 2 million shares issued. There are $1,250,000 of bonds and 3,320,000 shares of stock issued at present. Balance sheet as at Mar. 26, 1941, shows $865,684 of current assets against current liabilities of $1,916,047, which includes $1,660,950 of bills payable and $131,788 of accrued interest.

Won't Cancel Bonds

The bonds that would be acquired by the company under the reorganization plan will not be cancelled, but will be held in the treasury against future requirements. However, the company would start off without any capital indebtedness against it and sufficient capital for its programme.

At the special meeting, which will be held in Hamilton, shareholders will also be asked to approve a change in the head office from Hamilton to Sault Ste. Marie and to authorize borrowing from the Bank of Montreal.

Apparently meetings of bondholders and noteholders will be held at a later date to secure their approval of the reorganization if concurred in by the company's shareholders.

YOUNG-DAVIDSON DIVIDEND

A dividend of 1½ cents a share has been declared by Young-Davidson Mines payable June 28 to shareholders of record June 18. One of 2½ cents was paid previously this year on March 15.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

The Canadian Light and Power Company

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one-half of one per cent (½ of 1%) has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company for the half year ending June 30, payable July 15, to shareholders of record June 26, 1941.

By Order of the Board.

H. C. BUDDEN,
Secretary.

Montreal, June 13, 1941.

SIMPSONS, LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 42

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents ($1.62½) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6½%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable August 1, 1941 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on July 18, 1941. The transfer books will not be closed.

Frank Hay,
Secretary

Toronto, June 13, 1941.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

Canada Northern Power Corporation, Limited

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividends:

7% Cumulative Preferred Stock

No. 66 quarterly, $1.75 per share, payable July 15th, 1941.

No par value Common Stock

No. 48, quarterly 25c. per share, payable July 25th, 1941.
to holders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1941.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

May 27th, 1941.

Week in Wheat

Mart Stays Listless Despite Heavy Exports

Promise of Bumper Crops in U. S. and Canada Scares Traders — Weather in Canadian Wheat Belt Continues Extremely Favorable

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—Despite heavy exports in the last few weeks trading has been listless here and at Chicago. Renewed confirmation of heavy wheat crops in the southern and central States, despite some rain damage, has made American traders more timid.

While much may yet happen to the Northern U. S. spring wheat crop and to harvests in Canada so far weather continues extremely favorable. Although Canadian wheat acreage was reduced last spring by almost 30% from a year ago given good weather a better-than-average total crop is still easily possible. And in both Canada and the United States, of course, these heavy new crops are going to be added to an already abnormally large surplus.

Delivery Control

The complicated business of regulating Canada's 1941 wheat crop has begun. Last spring Ottawa announced that in order to get wheat acreage curtailed, the Government would only accept strictly limited wheat deliveries from this year's crop. Permits for such wheat are now being prepared, with farmers taking affidavits as to the amount of their actual acreage and applying to the Wheat Board for delivery permits. It will take some time to get these permits distributed.

It is expected that first quota will be generally based on delivery of 5 bushels per acre from 65% of last year's acreage. After that additional quotas will vary with crop yields as farmers cannot be held responsible for the amount of wheat grown per acre. All that they can do is to keep acreage down.

* * *

Rushing Old Crop

Physical movement of wheat continues on a very large scale. Farmers, with the work of seeding over are rushing deliveries of old crop wheat wherever they are not impeded either by bad roads or by congested local elevators. The railways are making a good job of clearing grain from elevator points where more space is urgently required.

The greatest difficulties in this respect are probably being experienced on a number of branch lines through territory where a good deal of wheat is still to come out. Clearances from the head of the lakes by lake vessels continues at a very heavy rate, as exporters are endeavoring to fill up all elevator space in the east which has been vacated by shipments overseas. And overseas shipments last week were once again very heavy, well over 7 million bushels.

* * *

Space Not Plentiful

There has perhaps been a tendency to unwarranted optimism as to the extent of surplus elevator space which may be available for handling the new crop. It is true that if the present rate of movement continues unabated, all wheat still on farms can be put into store before the end of the crop year on July 31. But no one can be sure that the British authorities may not suddenly relax their rate of imports if shipping space becomes more urgently required for movement of munitions.

Elevator space in the United States which has been made use of for Canadian wheat may have to be transferred to the handling of the new American crop, now again promising a large return. And the quantity of wheat en route on the Great Lakes, or by rail, may have to be cut down, due to transportation exigencies.

* * *

Good Growth

The western crop is away to a good start in practically every district except around Edmonton. That district, where crops have frequently presented a garden appearance even when the rest of the country was suffering from drought, has experienced extreme dryness this season. Elsewhere moisture conditions have mostly been good, and particularly good in Manitoba.

A recent calculation puts the wheat acreage this year at 21 millions, or a reduction of some 6 millions from last year. It is quite possible for such an acreage to produce a large crop, particularly as the land taken out of wheat last spring either needed a rest or was not the most suitable for the crop.

* * *

Real Check on Acreage

It is quite possible that basic acreage figures commonly used will have to be subject to considerable revision, as a result of two developments this year. One is the Dominion census, which will provide a much more complete check than the "sampling" method of getting reports which is in effect during years between censuses. The other is the complete check of wheat acreages which will be required this year in connection both with the bonus plan for paying for acreage transferred to other crops than wheat, and in connection with Wheat Board delivery permits. Farmers, in getting permits will be naturally influenced to see that every single acre of wheat land is fully recorded, for the effect that it may have in establishing their right to deliver wheat, both this year and in subsequent years.

Phillips Again Heads Calgary Exchange

Leonard Phillips has been returned as president of the Calgary Stock Exchange for the coming year, it is reported from Calgary.

The complete slate of officers for the coming year is as follows::

LEONARD PHILLIPS, president.
H. A. BENJAMIN, honorary president.
W. REES TAPRELL, 1st vice-president.
JAMES CLEAVE, 2nd vice-president.
R. W. SCRIMGEOUR, secretary-treasurer.

Committee of Management

R. C. CARLILE, S. H. PURDY, J. W. SPEER, C. S. McKENZIE, F. F. REEVE, P. J. TIMMS.

Obituaries

E. R. Wood, president Central Canada Loan and Savings Co.; vice-president National Trust Co., Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Co., Canada Life Assurance Co., Rio de Janeiro Light & Power Co., Sao Paulo Tramway, Light & Power Co.; director Canadian Bank of Commerce, Massey Harris Co., Mexico Tramways Co., Mexican Light & Power Co., Barcelona Traction, Light & Power Co., Provincial Paper Ltd., Toronto Savings & Loan Co., Western Assurance Co., British America Assurance Co., Dominion Realty Co., aged 75 at Toronto.

* * *

R. D. Thomas, buyer for the T. Eaton Co., aged 53, at Toronto.

* * *

R. C. Douglas, general manager Norton Co. of Canada, aged 62, at Hamilton.

Commodity Prices Mostly Higher

Livestock and Wheat Quotations Rise—Rubber Market Reactionary

Commodity prices generally have been higher, although advances in many instances have been small and there were a number of declines.

In the agricultural group, hogs sold at higher levels, due to the increase announced in the price of bacon, some weeks ago, to divert shipments from the United States. Cattle markets also were strong with offerings of good quality animals being taken readily at the central markets. The heavier movement of wheat and flour recently caused a stiffening in wheat values.

Rubber reacted slightly following reports the United States Government might act to control imports and markets. Heavier sales of manufactured goods brought an upturn in cotton. Silk also was firm owing to continued anxiety over the eastern situation.

	Latest week	Previous week	Same week last yr.
Cattle	$9.35	$9.25	$9.25
Hogs	13.50	12.85	11.00
Copper, lb.	.12	.12	.11½
Cotton, lb.	.1463	.1401	.1131
Rubber, lb.	.2140	.2225	.2225
Silk, lb.	3.04½	2.98½	2.83
Sugar, raw, lb.	.0359	.0341	.0277
Wheat, Man. (bu.)	.77⅛	.76¾	.70⅞
Coffee, lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.05¼
Hides	.16	.16	.10½
Weekly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.)	89.0	88.7	81.9
Do., Wood, Gundy	72.7	72.0	65.3
U. S. Labor	85.9	85.2	77.4
Dow Jones (future)	71.36	70.01	53.31
Fishers	93.4	92.8	83.0
Monthly Indices			
Canada (D.B.S.):			
Retail (May)*	109.4	108.6	104.9
W'sale (Apr.)	86.6	85.9	83.1
U. S. (Mar.)	81.5	80.6	78.4
Gt. Brit. (Dec.)	148.6	146.9	102.8

Note:—The base of indices is that 1926 equals 100. *Base 1935-39=100. The British index is Board of Trade converted to 1930 base.

Base of price quotations is as follows: Cattle—Steers, good, over 1,050 lb., top price, Toronto. Copper-electrolytic, New York. Silk—Crack db., 13-15 New York. Sugar—96 degrees centrifugal c/f New York. Wheat—No. 1 Man. North., Ft. W.-Pt. A. basis. Hides—No. 1 packer light.

South American G. & P. Earnings Off Slightly

Earnings of South American Gold and Platinum Co. for 1940 amounted to $427,603 or 24 cents a share after deduction of the proportion of the gains of subsidiary companies applicable to minority interests.

This was slightly lower than the $440,642 or 25 cents a share reported on the same basis for 1939. Balance sheet as at Dec. 31, 1940, shows current assets of $3,211,685 against current liabilities of $236,903, leaving working capital of $2,974,782 against $2,641,031 for the previous year end.

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New Books

Farm Immigrants?

MORE FARMERS FOR WESTERN CANADA. By Andrew Stewart, published by Ryerson Press, Toronto. Price 25 cents.

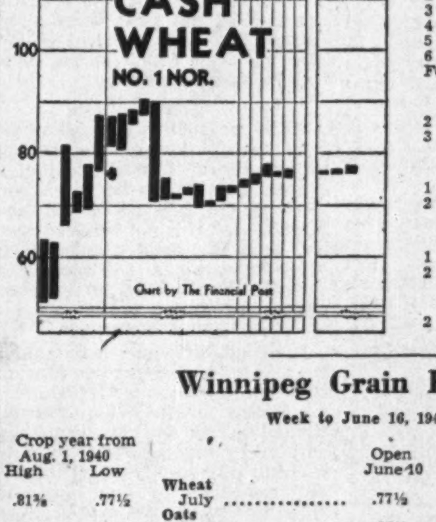
No attempt is made in this bulletin, published under the auspices of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, to argue that more farmers are needed in western Canada. Rather the author discusses the whole question impartially. He points out, however, that the end of this war will undoubtedly see changed world conditions and it may then be practical or desirable to have more settlers in western Canada from Europe.

Such being the case, he believes that only on the relative poorer soil of the northern fringes of present agricultural settlements will it be possible to find a home for these people. In these areas there is plenty of water and probably sufficient wood for fuel, so that subsistence farming might be possible. In the southern dry areas, where water is available for an extension of irrigation, more settlers might also be placed.

Mr. Stewart points out, however, that this settlement could hardly be expected to produce a prosperous type of agriculture without a radical and rather unexpected turn in world agricultural affairs. He also warns that while it might be labelled subsistence or peasant farming, at the same time it would create some competition with existing agriculture.

Everything, of course, in connection with such plans will depend on the outcome of the war, and Mr. Stewart's idea at present seems only to bring to the attention of the public a question we may be called upon to face in the next year or two.

Wheat Prices



Cash Quotations

Wheat	For Week June 16 High	Low	Prev. Week High	Low
1 Hard	.77⅛	.76⅞	.76¾	.76⅝
1 Nor.	.77⅛	.76⅞	.76¾	.76⅝
2 Nor.	.74¾	.74½	.74⅝	.74¼
3 Nor.	.71¾	.71½	.71⅝	.71¼
4 Nor.	.70½	.70¼	.70⅝	.70⅛
5 Wheat	.67½	.67½	.67½	.67½
6 Wheat	.66½	.66½	.66½	.66½
Feed	.65½	.65½	.65½	.65½
Oats:				
2 C. W.	.38¾	.37⅞	.38⅛	.37⅞
3 C. W.	.36⅜	.35⅝	.35⅝	.34⅝
Barley:				
1 Feed	.47⅜	.46⅝	.46⅞	.45⅛
2 Feed	.46⅜	.45⅝	.45⅞	.44⅝
Flax:				
1 C. W.	1.53¼	1.46¼	1.46⅝	1.42
2 C. W.	1.49¼	1.42½	1.42⅝	1.38
Rye:				
2 C. W.	.59½	.58⅝	.60	.57¼

Winnipeg Grain Futures

Week to June 16, 1941

Crop year from Aug. 1, 1940 High	Low		Open June 10	High for week	Low for week	Close June 16	Close year ago
		Wheat					
.81⅜	.77½	July	.77½	.77½	.77½	.77½	.71½
		Oats					
.38¼	.29½	July	.37⅛	.38¼	.37	.38	.30⅛
.35⅝	.30¾	Oct.	.34⅝	.35⅜	.34¼	.35	.28¼
.33¾	.33¼	Dec.	.....	.33¾	.33¼	.33½	.27⅜
		Barley					
.49⅝	.39⅞	July	.48⅝	49¼	.48½	.48⅞	.34¾
.46⅛	.41⅞	Oct.	.45⅝	.45¾	.45	.45	.35⅛
.44½	.44¼	Dec.	.....	.44½	.44¼	.44¼	.36
		Flax					
1.92⅝	1.29½	July	1.47½	1.56	1.47⅜	1.52¼	1.48½
1.79¾	1.41¼	Oct.	1.45	1.53½	1.44⅝	1.49½	1.51½
		Rye					
.64⅛	.47⅞	July	.59¾	.60⅜	.59	.59⅛	.46⅜
.61⅜	.50⅛	Oct.	.57¾	.57¾	.56⅛	.56⅜	.44⅜
.56½	.56	Dec.	.....	.56½	.56	.56⅜	.44⅞

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Week in Mining

New Finds May Suggest Prospecting Upturn

Barraute Twp. Showings Attract Flow of Mining Men With Big Companies Taking Ground — Jerome Makes New Discovery in Ontario

Mining people are beginning to think that with more prospectors in the field this year and new finds already being reported for the current prospecting season, an upturn in the long-dormant business of prospecting may be in the making. Particularly encouraging have been the new finds in Barraute twp., Quebec, about 30 miles from Malartic, where a miniature gold rush has developed. Teck-Hughes holds control of one of the most promising prospects but Inspiration Mining and Development Co. and other mining companies have acquired acreage after an investigation.

In Ontario no activity comparable with that in Barraute twp. has yet taken place but the prospecting season is still young, it is pointed out. An important find is reported to have been made, however, by Jerry Jerome near Beatty Lake and it is possible that this will restimulate activity in the Sturgeon Lake area at least.

Flies Ocean For Meeting

McIntyre Porcupine Mines adjourned its 29th annual meeting of shareholders from June 16 to June 20 for a very unusual reason but one with which shareholders will certainly have no objection.

J. P. Bickell, president, has been helping Lord Beaverbrook in England with the big job of beating the Nazis in aircraft production. And it was not thought possible that he would be able to get away for the company's annual meeting. Mr. Bickell, however, had other ideas. Unknown to any of the McIntyre Porcupine officials, Mr. Bickell started out to fly the Atlantic in time to get to the annual meeting. Unfortunately, weather caused delays on both sides of the Atlantic and the plane was grounded in Newfoundland, preventing Mr. Bickell reaching Toronto at the scheduled time for his visit. Shareholders came to Mr. Bickell's rescue, however, and the meeting was adjourned until June 20.

* * *

Curtail Metal Uses

Metals are becoming so scarce with the great war demand that the public is going to have to do without many things they ordinarily use. In a statement made at Ottawa, C. D. Howe, Minister of Munitions and Supply mentioned aluminum, nickel and zinc as metals which are increasingly in demand with the war industry and whose use must be restricted as far as civilians are concerned.

Subsequent to Mr. Howe's statement, George C. Bateman, Canada's Metals Controller, stated:

> "The Canadian Government, through the Metals Controller, has already invited groups of manufacturers, representing different phases of industry making use of metals, to come to Ottawa in order to find means of curtailing civilian consumption of metals. These manufacturers immediately appreciated the necessity of cutting down or substituting metal in non-essential products and they have all offered their whole-hearted co-operation."

* * *

Silver's Star Rises

While the Chino-Japanese war has struck severely at the prestige of silver as money, it seems that the war in the Near-East is having just the opposite effect.

British authorities have purchased silver for the minting of Maria Theresa thalers, which are to circulate once again in Abyssinia. Reappearance of these coins, which have become popular among the natives, will help increase the prestige of the Emperor, it is expected. It also seems quite possible that the reintroduction of the use of silver as money in Abyssinia will help bolster confidence in silver in India which is the great silver stronghold in the British Empire.

* * *

Jason's Dividend

With all debts retired and $159,000 current assets on hand, Jason Mines declaration of an initial dividend of 2 cents a share a week ago came as no surprise. It is considered likely that the dividend will be repeated quarterly.

Coinciding with the dividend came news that May was the second best month since operations started last June. The mine shipped $67,000 in bullion and held back a small brick that probably contained another $1,500. Of $710,000 total production over the last year, more than half has been operating profit.

Earnings are estimated to be running close to 8 cents a share after all charges. Write-offs for depreciation and deferred development on the present basis would allow a $100,000 annual improvement in working capital if dividends are maintained at the rate of 8 cents a share.

* * *

To Boost Output?

Within six months, it is anticipated, the mine will be handling 200 tons a day—an amount of ore the mill is believed capable of handling. At present 130 tons of ore daily are being put through. On the higher milling basis, profits would be expected to show a gain of 50% it is stated.

The shaft has been deepened at the old Argosy workings and a seventh level is now under development. A new hoist has been established at the Jason shaft capable of going to 1,500 ft. and sinking to open a fifth level will start this week. Then the eight level Argosy and the sixth level Jason will be opened.

Mining Enquiries

Lapa Cadillac

Does there seem to be any chance of Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines making a comeback? I have held this company's shares from much higher prices and I am now wondering if I will have to write off my investment.

As reviewed in these columns recently, Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines has had definite encouragement in the development of better than average grade ore in a new north ore zone. This zone was indicated by surface diamond drilling and underground work recently appears to have been substantiating drill results.

The largest of the new ore bodies has been opened over an extension of 225 ft. with the face still in ore going east. Development ore from the drift has had an important effect on production results already. Drilling the walls of the drift has shown ore to extend wider than the drift. Besides this ore shoot, others have been located and work is under way to outline fully their importance.

It is too early yet to say if the Lapa Cadillac new ore will change the company's affairs radically. It is undoubtedly a very favorable development and there is a possibility that the new ore may help the company turn the corner.

Leitch Gold

Do you think that Leitch Gold Mines will be able to maintain its dividend rate in face of the lifting of the "tax umbrella" for the mine and the increase in the excess profits tax?

While it is impossible to predict the trend of costs and future production, it so far appears that Leitch Gold Mines will be able to maintain its current rate of dividend distribution—8 cents a share per annum. Earnings for the first quarter of this year were equal to 2.3 cents a share or somewhat over the dividend requirement of 2 cents a share. However, the first quarter earnings statement was issued before the change in the excess profits tax and earnings will be trimmed by about 6.7% for that. Even taking this into allowance, however, earnings for the first quarter were equal to dividend needs.

From ore reserves reported at the end of last year, milling is assured for at least three years. Drifting on high-grade ore has commenced on new lower levels and while this ore cannot be estimated with accuracy, it apparently assures the company's future for years beyond the three years of proved ore in the upper workings. Margin of profit is quite high and the company has no more to fear from rising costs than most other companies.

Perron Gold

Would you say that earnings of Perron Gold Mines were running as high as last year, when they earned 28.2 cents a share? Please give me some details on the company's present position.

While production has been running slightly lower than the latter months of 1940, production of Perron Gold Mines has been very close to the average of last year recently and it is not believed there has been any great change in the level of earnings. Of course, the company has to meet an increased charge for excess profits tax like all other limited companies.

Dividends continue to be paid at the rate of 4 cents regular plus one cent extra each quarter. There is no reason for believing that this dividend rate is not being well covered by earnings. With earnings running consistently over dividend requirements ever since dividends were started in 1938, working capital had reached $574,741 at the end of 1940 equal to 29 cents a share on each of the 2 million outstanding shares.

Perron has been a relatively small but very profitable operation. Ore occurs more in flat-lying lenses than in vertical veins but these flat-lying zones have been found to extend to depth. The main No. 32 vein has been more of the vertical type than the other deposits. Ore reserves at the end of 1940 were equal to around 1½ years milling requirements.

Gunnar Gold

Can you give me the cause of the weakness in shares of Gunnar Gold Mines? I would greatly appreciate your comment on the ability of the company to maintain its present dividend rate of 6 cents a share per annum.

While shares of many gold mining companies have shown weakness in the last few months, it is believed that deterioration in ore results of Gunnar Gold has been the chief cause for the decline in this company's shares. Results of the opening of four new deep levels in 1940 were rather disappointing but sufficient ore was opened up to warrant development of the mine to greater depths. Consequently, levels at 1,875 and 2,000 ft. are to be explored and results of this work will have an important bearing on the company's future.

It appears that the present market price of the company's shares has discounted most of the unfavorable factors. At the end of 1940, working capital was equal to 17 cents a share with an indicated profit of close to 6 cents a share remaining in proved ore reserves. Since the end of 1940 one dividend of 3 cents a share has been paid. While results have not been so favorable, it is not expected that the Gunnar mine will suddenly run out of ore. The company has a number of veins from which ore of lower grade will likely be mined if exploration at depth is not encouraging.

It does not appear likely just now that the company will be able to maintain its present dividend rate of 6 cents a share per annum. For one thing, earnings last year were only 4.8 cents a share after all charges so that the dividend was not covered by net profit. The Foreign Exchange Control Board now desires that dividends be covered by net earnings; even if the company should wish to continue the 6-cent a share dividend rate, this might prove impossible. However, if treatment of higher average grade of ore should prove possible with development at a greater depth, the complexion of the company's affairs could still be changed completely.

Higher Grade Helps Omega

New Ore Known as No. 14 Vein Lies 225 Feet South of No. 1 Vein at 925 Feet

Although the company had not previously been successful in development of higher grade ore, Omega Gold Mines has secured definite encouragement in the opening up of a higher grade section at the 925-ft. level recently, shareholders were informed at their annual meeting this week.

The new ore—known as No. 14 vein—has been located 225 ft. south of the No. 1 vein at the 925-ft. level. So far nothing is known about the new occurrence either above or below 925-ft. level where it is in entirely new formation. Drifting has been carried on the new ore 50 ft. with the first part running half an ounce gold, the grade for the first 50 ft. of drifting running about $14 per ton.

Extraction to date has averaged under $5 a ton with something over $4 millions recovered from 850,000 tons of ore up to last Mar. 31.

Indebtedness Reduced

In the course of its productive career, Omega Gold Mines has been able to reduce its indebtedness to Castle Trethewey Mines from $650,000 to $275,000 through the milling of a relatively low average grade of ore. Some further ore possibilities remain to be explored. Besides the new higher grade ore showing, free gold has also been located in eastern veins in better conditions than the old sulphides which make recovery difficult.

According to mine manager, Angus Campbell, further payments can be expected against the loan and with supplies on hand the operation can be fairly well considered a "balanced economy," particularly if the ore holds up. So far the new ore has been inclined to be spotty.

Milling continues around 500 tons daily with not much of the new ore available for mill feed.

Ore Supply Up At Siscoe Mine

Work in Hope and South Areas Chiefly Responsible For Increase

Development carried out mainly on upper levels has allowed a substantial increase in ore reserves at Siscoe Gold Mines so far this year despite milling of over 100,000 tons of ore up to May 31, shareholders are officially informed.

Ore of mine grade has been opened up in the Hope vein for a length of 120 ft. at the 300-ft. level averaging 5 ft. in width. A recent surface drill hole has also established continuity of this ore through to surface.

Work on the south end of the main ore zone is stated to be meeting with success and indications point to a good tonnage of better than mine average grade ore being obtained. Work on the No. 13 and No. 20 zones is still inconclusive, however, with grade to date lower than hoped for although a number of concentrations of high grade and profitable ore have been encountered.

Development work has been considerably stepped up and as a result approximately $30,000 was added to operating costs in the first quarter of 1941. This necessitated the reduction in the quarterly dividend from 2½ cents to 2 cents a share. It is estimated that tax payments this year will be increased by $40,000.

Orders have been placed for August delivery of equipment to increase the mill capacity but due to the precedence given war orders some delay may be experienced.

Goldwood Gold Mines Pours First Brick

An initial gold brick with a value of $8,000 is stated to have been poured by Goldwood Gold Mines on June 1, representing the gold recovered from blanket concentrates. Besides this recovery, there is estimated to be an additional $22,000 tied up in flotation concentrate which will be recovered when installation of the cyanide unit is completed. Work on this unit is now progressing.

Milling commenced on April 20 and an average of 65 tons of ore is being treated daily with mill heads running about $20 per ton for the past few weeks. At the commencement of operations, ore reserves were estimated at 42,000 tons averaging $10.72 per ton. When additional Diesel power is secured shortly, the milling rate is expected to be stepped up to 100 tons daily.

Week in Oils

New Oil Field?

From Our Own Correspondent

CALGARY. — Lethbridge Pete. No. 1, wildcat drill-test southwest of the city of Lethbridge, drilled into the top of the Madison limestone last week end and brought up crude oil in appreciative and perhaps significant quantity. The cable bit topped the limestone early Sunday at 4,144 ft. and, by the time it had been carried only 2 or 3 ft. into the formation, it had become evident that there was considerable pressure from the formation.

Geologist Harry Ingles, supervisor at the well, therefore ordered immediate suspension of drilling, and sent for a production control head. As soon as drilling was halted, the crew commenced bailing to determine possibilities.

With the bailer being run at half hour intervals, recovery at the rate of some 25 bbls, per day of 30 degree gravity light crude was being obtained on Monday. In addition, there appears to be a fairly substantial flow of "wet" gas from the top of the lime.

* * *

No Trace of Water

It is too early yet, of course, to predict the ultimate outcome at the well, or to predict that water-free commercial production of crude oil can be obtained at the present level. It is, however, evident that the Lethbridge venture has encountered very promising conditions.

The Lethbridge well topped the Sunburst sand section at 3,870 ft., with some dry gas showing up in this formation. The Ellis shale was entered at 3,903 ft., and sulphur-free 25 to 30 gravity crude began showing at 3,942 ft. Bailer tests showed an increasing influx of oil into the hole as the Ellis shale was penetrated, but the formation had to be cemented off periodically to prevent caving. The oil showings reached potentially commercial proportions as soon as the Madison lime was entered at 4,144 ft. So far as is known, no water has shown up in either the Ellis or Madison formations.

* * *

Harris Unsuccessful

Hopes for the successful completion of Harris No. 3 and Empress No. 1, deep tests on the northerly part of Turner Valley's central west flank, were dampened last week end when the Harris well brought in salt water from the upper porous section. The well had been given three small acid shots to clean out and break down the formation, and, for a week or more, there was no evidence of water in the formation. Last Sunday, however, salt water came in and rose 1,500 ft. in the 8,827-ft. hole. The well will probably be abandoned.

Empress No. 1, which has been standing with casing cemented 9 ft. in the lime at 8,684 ft. pending completion of Harris, will not likely now be completed in the lime.

* * *

Sunray a Producer

Lion-Sunray No. 1, which completed drilling May 14, and was then shut down pending settlement of the dispute between Lion Oils and Sunray Petroleums, was finally placed on production test late last week. Swabbed into production on June 12, the well cleared input oil and made new oil under its own power at approximately 15 bbls. hourly.

On June 14 an initial treatment of 500 gallons of acid was applied to each porous section. The well kicked off after a swab had been run only three times, cleared input oil, made 150 bbls. of new oil in three hours, and was then temporarily shut in with storage tankage loaded. Further acidizing will be done before the well is placed on test to determine allowable, but initial performance indicates the well will rank among the better than average producers.

* * *

B.A.-Brown 2 Acidized

B.-A.-Brown No. 2, central flank test in lsd 2 24-19-3w5, completed drilling on June 13 at 8,395 feet, 459 feet in the lime, was kicked off with booster gas on June 15, returned input oil and made new oil with aid of input gas at eight bbls. hourly. Initial acid treatment was being applied early this week.

Anglo Canadian No. 9, completed two weeks ago, received acid treatments totalling 4,000 gallons last week, and wound up with a flow through the casing of 446 bbls. in 24 hours. Further acid was to be applied this week.

Twin Valley Royalties No. 2, recently completed and given acid treatments totalling 15,600 gallons, wound up with a wide-open flow through the casing of 627 bbls. in 24 hours. The well is now going on test to determine allowable.

Atlas Royalties No. 1, which was given acid treatments totalling 9,550 gallons, has been flowing by heads through the casing for the past 10 days with daily yield ranging between 275 and 350 bbls. per day.

North End test Major Oil Investments No. 1, which received a total of only 2,000 gallons of acid, has been placed on steady production through the tubing. Output, with the well operated under strong back pressure, has been running steady at between 410 and 460 bbls. per day.

* * *

Princess on Test

In the Princess Field, Standard of British Columbia's Princess No. 3 well was placed on production test from the Sunburst sand last week, after a re-cementing job done in an effort to shut off the water-bearing Chert bed. The well, operating through a small-diameter "formation tester" under strong back pressure, has been yielding between 180 and 190 bbls. of fluid daily since June 11. The yield is about 90% crude oil and 10% water. It is not yet definitely known whether the water content is still coming in from the Chert bed, or whether it is water from the Chert lost in the Sunburst oil section when the initial cement job failed.

Standard's Rainy Hills No. 1 well, spudded in on June 9, is now drilling below 723 ft. after cementing surface string of casing at 434 ft.

Orpit Working Deep Drilling

Work Now Under Way on Second Hole to Cut Ore Zone at Depth

Following encouraging indications of a commercial ore body in drilling at shallower horizons, Orpit Mines has now embarked on a programme of diamond drilling to test its indicated ore zone at depth.

The first hole put down in the deep programme has now cut the zone under hole No. 26 completed previously. Assay results are not yet available. The hole currently being drilled is going down under hole No. 3 completed by Pioneer Gold Mines when they had an option on the property a couple of years ago. Holes in the present programme are being put down 250 ft. below the initial drilling. If results are as favorable as those secured recently, consideration is to be given to the sinking of a shaft for underground exploration.

Values Along 1,000 ft.

Shallow drilling has given values along a length of 1,000 ft. One of the most interesting holes was No. 32 at the west end of this length which gave the following sections: 1.7 ft. running $6.16; 1.3 ft. of $13.19; 3.6 ft. of $5.39; 1 foot of $8.47; 2.1 ft. of $6.93; 1.6 ft. of $10.01; 2.1 ft. of $8.47; 2.4 ft. of $6.54; 2 ft. of $7.31; 2 ft. of $7.70; 1.4 ft. of $12.32; 2 ft. of $5.77; 3 ft. of $16.27 per ton. These values were in the section from 550 to 653 ft. in depth.

Another hole, No. 31—200 ft. to the southeast of No. 32—returned an average of $24.50 across 11 ft. of core at a hole depth of 570 ft. depth. Farther east again, No. 30 hole went $7.25 across 17 ft. of core. Two holes to the east of this gave commercial values extending the indicated length by 600 ft. on the current programme.

Last January, Orpit had 3,138,512 shares issued of an authorized capital of 4 million shares. Finances for current drilling were provided by an option agreemnt calling for sale of shares at 5 to 7 cents a share.

Aberhart Still Wants His Bank

From Our Own Correspondent

EDMONTON. — Premier Aberhart and his cabinet are considering new steps which may advance their proposal to establish a provincial bank in Alberta.

Recent refusal by the federal banking and commerce committee in Ottawa to consider further the Alberta bank bill has not killed the proposal so far as provincial officials are concerned. Federal law officers have expressed the opinion the bank scheme is outside the powers of the province.

One new Aberhart scheme is to refer the question to the Supreme Court of Canada. Another, he figures, is to seek authority directly from the British Parliament after the war.

Cent. Patricia Plans Shaft

To Carry Workings to Depth of 2,650 Ft.—Stoping at 2,050 Ft.

Preparations are now well ahead for the sinking of a new interior shaft from the 2,050-ft. level at Central Patricia Gold Mines. This shaft will be located 1,100 ft. east and 300 ft. north of the main shaft and will be carried 600 ft. for the opening up of four new levels.

Completion of sinking is expected before the year end when opening up of the new series of levels will commence.

Near "F" Zone at 1,600 Feet

Exploration is being carried out at a number of places in the mine. On the 1,600-ft. level the west drift is now approaching the area in which the projection to depth of the "F" ore structures is expected. Recent work in these at the 10th and 13th levels has shown important dimensions. Three ore bodies have been opened up in this area at the 10th level along a length of 250 ft. as follows: 120 ft. averaging 18.7 ft. in width running 0.41 oz. gold from back samples and 0.43 oz. from car samples; 35 ft., 8.5 ft. wide, running 0.36 oz. for backs and 0.31 oz. for car samples; 58 ft., 8.2 ft. wide, grading 0.54 oz. from backs and 0.44 oz. from car samples.

Drifting west on the 1,900-ft. level is disclosing characteristic geological structure with severe distortion and fracturing of the favorable banded iron formation. Active exploration is being continued to the east of the 13th and 16th levels for the projection to depth of the "D" and "E" ore bodies.

Stoping at 2,050 Feet

Stoping is now under way in the main ore bodies on the 2,050-ft. level. To the east the "B" ore body is in a highly fractured zone beyond the main east-dipping fault. Additional development is being done in this area.

Following recent expansion of surface plant, no further large capital expenditures are anticipated for a long period. New grinding and classifying units bringing capacity up to 400 tons daily will make for higher recovery at lower milling costs. Operating profit the first quarter of 1941 amounted to $296,936.

Lake Shore Net Around $1.75

Earnings of Lake Shore Mines for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, are expected to be in the neighborhood of $1.75 a share.

In a letter accompanying current dividend cheques, the company explains that the reduction in dividend to 35 cents a share for the quarter does not indicate a new quarterly dividend rate. The cut from the previous 50-cent a quarter rate represents an adjustment of the total year's dividends to net profit for the year and is due to the increase in war taxation applying to the last six months' operations.

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Deep Holes Really Rich On Pickle North Zone

From Our Own Correspondent

PICKLE CROW, Ont. — Deep holes put down to explore the lower extension of the new north ore zone at Pickle Crow Gold Mines have returned surprisingly high values. These holes were put down from the crosscut driven north beyond the north ore zone.

Diamond drill hole No. 743—one of the richest new holes—intersected a width of 9 ft. 6 inches at a depth of 850 ft. with a value of $73.85 per ton for this width in quartz and mineralized porphyry. A hole below No. 743 cut 3 ft. 8 inches running $7.35 per ton at 900 ft. depth.

Another hole, No. 745, put down to the same depth but at a point 100 ft. to the east returned $107.30 across 1 ft. 8 inches. A hole 100 ft. farther to the east again cut 4 ft. 2 inches running $3.25 per ton.

Three Sections In This Hole

Perhaps the most important results were secured in hole No. 746 which made three intersections between 1,000 and 1,050 ft. below hole No. 745. At footage 258 ft. 10 inches, a core width of 12 inches ran $353.10 per ton. At 267 ft. 4 inches, another section of 10 inches averaged $18.90 per ton, while a 10-inch width starting at 289 ft. ran $29.75 per ton. The drill hole showed typical quartz and silicified porphyry carrying pyrite galena, pyrrhotite and visible gold.

Hole No. 755, 200 ft. east of No. 746 at 1,060 ft. depth, cut 1 ft. 10 inches running $24 and 7 ft. 9 inches farther on running $14.35 per ton. Drill hole No. 754 at 1,350 ft. depth cut 12 inches running $81.20 per ton with visible gold showing.

Drifting in this north zone on the 750-ft. level has opened up a length of 767 ft. with drifting showing an average width of 52 inches. The first section of 150 ft. to the west averaged close to an ounce gold with the west 350 ft. grading 0.45 oz. gold across 64 inches. Taking down backs has been revealing widths up to 10 and 12 ft.

In view of recent development operations, it is estimated that the north ore zone will give in excess of 500 tons of ore per vertical foot with grade indicated at $14 per ton or better. Drilling shows strong continuity to depth with important parallel structure.

Preparations are now under way for sinking a winze for further development to depth. The east face, which is 250 ft. west of the Winoga boundary at the 750-ft. level, shows strong fracturing and drifting is being continued. Consideration is to be given to sinking a No. 2 shaft in this section.

During the first quarter of 1941, an average of 392 tons daily was treated with operating profit amounting to $443,514. An increase in tonnage to 440 tons daily is expected to offset drawing of a lower average grade of ore from the mine workings proper.

Following deepening of the main shaft from 1,950 to 2,500 ft. depth with new levels established at 2,200 and 2,450 ft. depth, crosscutting has been carried 550 ft. at the 2,200-ft. level towards the main Howell vein At the 2,450-ft. horizon, crosscutting is out 300 ft. The crosscut is 100 ft. from its objective at the 2,200-ft. level.

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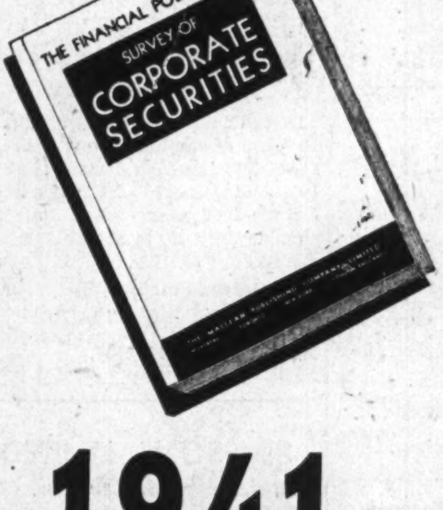

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What Does the Future Hold For Malartic Gold Fields?

Present Profits Known But Greenstone Belts Possess Further Intriguing Possibilities

By **GORDON M. GRANT**
Staff Writer, The Financial Post

What are the likely earnings of Malartic Gold Fields? What are future potentialities? These questions have been waiting for answers in recent months during the almost spectacular growth of this property which is located at the east end of the Malartic camp where the main Malartic greenstone belt merges with a similar formation coming down from the northwest.

On a recent visit to the property, The Financial Post was able to secure at least a good part of the answers to these questions. The immediate future can be sized up fairly well but the eventual size of the operation is still something for the future to determine.

With the mine yielding a grade of ore approximately $1 a ton higher, production last month took a sharp turn for the better with output running $157,264 against $137,731 the previous month which had been below normal. To achieve May recovery 18,445 tons of ore—or 595 tons a day—were put through the mill. About 700 tons of ore are now being mined daily with 80 to 100 tons being sorted out as waste, the balance going to the mill.

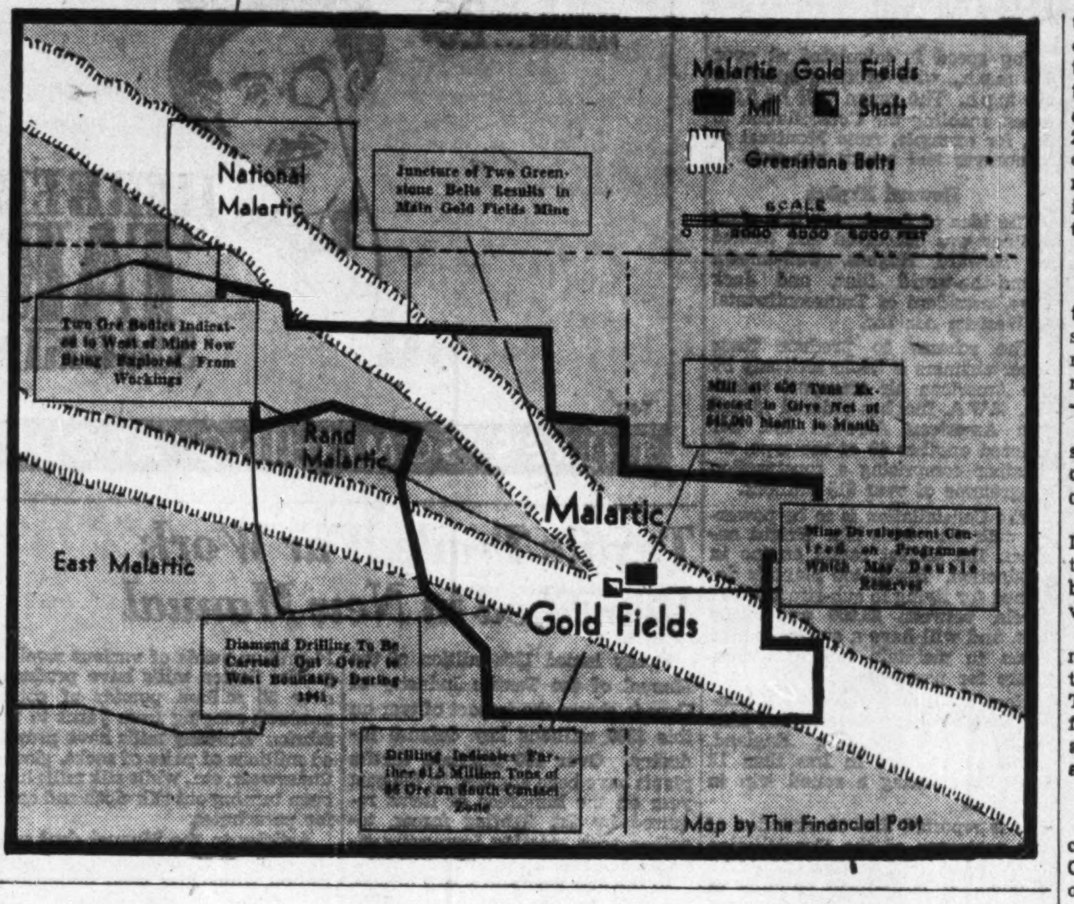
See $45,000 Monthly Profit

With current level of production—which can be regarded as normal—operating profits of $65,000 a month can be realized. Hopes have been for a $50,000 monthly net profit but from present indications, it appears net profit may average closer to $45,000 a month. Based on a $45,000 monthly profit, earnings would work out at $540,000 or 13.7 cents a share per annum with 4 million shares issued. On the operating basis, earnings would be about $780,000 a year or close to 20 cents a share.

On Aug. 1, 1941, Malartic Gold Fields will pay its first dividend of 5 cents a share. From present indications, it looks as if a total of 10 cents a share will be paid next year.

With the current level of earnings, it is anticipated that working capital position can be built up substantially over the next year.

Capital expenditures of major proportions are over for some time. Although mill capacity could be increased to 1,000 tons daily, it is believed that the milling rate will be held at the present level for the balance of the year and probably longer.


Malartic Gold Fields
Mill
Shaft
Greenstone Belts
SCALE
National Malartic
Juncture of Two Greenstone Belts Results in Main Gold Fields Mine
Two Ore Bodies Indicated to West of Mine Now Being Explored From Workings
Rand Malartic
Malartic Gold Fields
East Malartic
Diamond Drilling To Be Carried Out Over to West Boundary During 1941
Drilling Indicates Further $1.5 Million Tons of $6 Ore on South Contact Zone
Map by The Financial Post

Ore Reserves Static

Work so far in 1941 has not brought any great change in the ore reserve position. The 530,943 tons in reserve at the end of last year remained substantially unchanged. It is not surprising that ore reserves have not been showing any great change lately. The company has been engaged on a major shaft sinking programme to keep the mine well ahead of the mill. Since the end of the year, the shaft has been carried from 750 to 1,250 ft. with a new deep loading pocket cut. It is expected that the shaft will be completed to its objective at 1,370 ft. by Dec. 1. Crosscutting to the ore zone on the various new levels will then be started.

Work on the new deep levels could easily bring a substantial increase in ore reserves—perhaps allowing consideration for raising the mill to 1,000 tons daily. The block of five new levels will, of course, take considerable time to completely develop.

Exploring To West

The main exploration project just now is the west drift on the first level which has been extended 1,500 ft. to an area where diamond drilling gave interesting results. One surface diamond drill hole put down in this section intersected two parallel zones averaging 0.22 oz. gold over 19.3 ft. and 0.22 oz. across 17.4 ft. of core. Naturally development in this section could be really important. Beyond this section the company has over a mile and a half of property in the direction of the Rand Malartic and East Malartic properties which must be regarded as "keen" prospecting ground. Exploration within the broad greenstone belt itself has not yet been extensive and experience at National Malartic, East Malartic and at Malartic Gold Fields itself indicates that the greenstone belt as well as the contact zones is a good place to look for ore.

Ore On South Contact

Far to the south on the south contact of the main Malartic belt, diamond drilling has indicated 1.5 million tons of lower grade ore for development at some future date. Work at present is being concentrated on opening up the mine at depth and testing of the south contact drill results will not likely be undertaken for some time to come.

Malartic Gold Fields has not one but many ore bodies. In other words it is not dependent on finding the downward continuation of a single ore body for its future. The most important ore bodies so far opened up are the A and D. Both of these ore bodies have been developed on the first four levels. Each shows a tonnage of about 600 tons per vertical foot with width running around 20 ft. in each case. Five new levels over a vertical range of 600 ft. will mean 720,000 tons of additional ore in these two ore bodies alone if they continue to depth unchanged.

Other Ore Shoots

Besides the A and D ore shoots the company has the F and B ore shoots and other subsidiary occurrences. The F and B shoots are both narrower than the A and D deposits—they run about 5 ft. wide.

The F ore shoot is located 100 ft. south of the A ore shoot and accounts for 150 tons of ore per vertical foot.

The B ore shoot is most northerly. It has so far been only developed on the first two levels where it shows between 100 and 150 tons of ore per vertical foot.

Development of the deeper levels may be somewhat more rapid than the openings of the higher levels. The pattern of the ore bodies is fairly well known in the main ore area and "dead" work can be avoided.

Costs to Go Up

Some upward trend in operating costs can be expected at Malartic Gold Fields but this will likely be offset by a higher average grade of ore mined. Mining is being revised to cut and fill stoping, to control dilution, and this may bring operating costs up to $4.25 a ton in the latter part of this year. Serious difficulties from dilution and rock movements need not be feared, however; not one rich ore body but several ore bodies are being mined. This serves to reduce mining stresses.

Mining is still being carried on at relatively shallow depths.

Payment of an initial dividend of 5 cents a share indicates a rapid improvement in the financial position despite the capital cost of a major increase in mill capacity the end of last year. At the end of 1940 current assets amounted to $253,994 against liabilities of $207,295, leaving working capital position of less than $50,000. In the last six months a satisfactory liquid position has been built up with $200,000 to be paid out now in dividends.

Excess of operating profits over expected dividend requirements seems to indicate that working capital may be built up by as much as $250,000 to $300,000 a year if capital expenditures do not become a burden.

Mine Making Was Rapid

From commencement of shaft sinking in February, 1939, to payment of the first dividend in August, 1941, will be just 2½ years. This is a remarkable achievement in fast shaft sinking, underground development, mill construction and showing results. The achievement is the more remarkable for two other reasons. First of all most of the money for mill construction was borrowed from the bank and bank indebtedness had to be liquidated before there could be any thought of dividends. In the second place profits were ploughed back in enlargement of mill capacity.

Malartic Gold Fields future lies partly in results of extending exploration laterally, partly in the way the mine turns out at depth. In a break as long as that in the Malartic area, there is no reason for thinking that values will not go to great depths, rather the contrary. East Malartic has found no diminution of ore dimensions or values as work has proceeded to depth.

Sinking Slows Exploration

For the moment Malartic Gold Fields exploration into more outlying sections of the property is somewhat curtailed with the big programme of opening up at depth receiving the chief attention. Exploration to the west at the 175-ft. level, however, is being carried on in spite of this depth development. This west development is something that might either fizzle out or prove of first importance.

Getting drill holes down through the heavy overburden in this section was found almost impossible so little is known of possibilities beyond the two indicated ore sections in the one drill hole. Underground results at Malartic Gold Fields have generally confirmed surface drilling results and it appears there is good reason for believing results in the single drill hole to the west may be the edge of something important.

Explore South This Year

When development at depth gets well under way, it will not be surprising to see the company turn to exploration of the south contact ore zone where the 1.5 million tons of $6 ore are indicated by drilling. It was stated in the 1940 annual report that this would be part of the 1941 programme. Over 2,000 ft. of ground must be crosscut to reach this zone. All this width is favorable ground for finding ore bodies as it lies within the favorable greenstone formation.

Further surface drilling is also expected to be carried out this year. This will be undertaken along the 8,000-ft. stretch between the developed northern section and the company's western boundary with Rand Malartic.

Expansion Simple

If wide exploration carried out later comes through—and there is no reason to see why it shouldn't at this juncture—Malartic Gold Fields has all the ingredients for rapid expansion. Mill capacity can be increased at relatively small cost. New ore bodies quite possibly might prove lower in grade than those now being treated, but this would be offset at least in part by a lowering of unit costs if a greater tonnage is treated. Diamond drilling seems to indicate quite definitely that grade in the body on the south contact will be low in grade although tonnage could be very impressive.

What lies in the eastern section of the company's property is still anybody's guess. Covered with a thick mantle of overburden, this part of the property has not yet been explored although the merged greenstone belts pass through it.

Can. Malartic Will Boost Output Soon

From Our Own Correspondent

MALARTIC, QUE. — Increase in capacity of the mill of Canadian Malartic Gold Mines to 1,000 tons daily is expected to take effect around the end of September or early October, barring any unexpected delays in equipment deliveries.

No great change in grade is expected with treatment of the larger tonnage. Operating costs, however, are expected to be slightly lower on a unit basis which will help offset the rising tendency of costs. The cost-of-living bonus and unemployment insurance have been two new costs that have to be met now.

Opening up the 708 ore body on the two new levels is now proceeding. It is too early to draw any general conclusions as to results at the two levels but results in lateral work have checked drilling so far.

Brucite Plant To Be Erected

Aluminum Co. of Canada to Produce Magnesia Near Ottawa

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL — Aluminum Co. of Canada and Canadian Refractories Ltd. have entered into agreement for construction of a brucite refining plant at Wakefield, north of Ottawa in the Gatineau Valley. It is expected the plant will be in operation by early 1942 and employ between 50 and 60 men.

Magnesia or magnesium oxide will be refined from brucite (magnesium hydroxide) for the first time in the Dominion. In the first Great War magnesium was produced at Shawinigan Falls, but not magnesia.

Deposits in the Gatineau Valley are said to be extensive, and offer considerable potential development.

Confuse Metals

Magnesia is used in smelting furnaces. Aluminum Co.'s announcement that the plan would be erected has caused some confusion as the important metal magnesium has been mistaken for magnesia. There is a vast difference between the two.

Magnesium is very different from magnesia. It is the lightest of all structural metals. The U.S. is stepping up production of the metal to catch up with Germany, which gained the advantage in bringing it into large scale commercial production. Possessing only two thirds of the weight of aluminum and one quarter of iron, magnesium parts are being used in airplane construction. Magnesium is practically as strong as aluminum when alloyed and has certain advantages in use for airplane parts.

International Mining Corp. has declared a dividend of 15 cents a share payable June 25 to shareholders of record June 20. Last year four dividends of 10 cents a share each were paid.

Mining Concentrates

Astoria Rouyn Mines shareholders have approved issuance of 10,000 shares at 5 cents a share to W. A. Gamble as nominee for Speculations Ltd. in part payment for drilling done on Louvicourt twp. claims last year. Meeting of shareholders approved a by-law for issue of shares at a 95% discount.

* * *

Arntfield Gold Mines recovery for May is reported at $33,485 from 7,432 tons of ore for an average recovery of $4.50 per ton. Besides this, there is an estimated $16,000 tied up in the mill circuit. Normal production is considered around $40,000.

* * *

Berens River Mines reports May production of an approximate value of $120,557, which is close to a record for the company, though in March production was in the neighborhood of $126,000. This was obtained from 7,280 tons of ore and in addition there were 78 tons of lead concentrates having an average value per ton of 63% lead, .25 ounces of gold and 188 ounces of silver. The main production came from 2,265 ounces of gold and 87,873 ounces of silver.

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Bagamac Mines shareholders have approved a by-law changing head office of the company from Toronto to the township of Whitechurch.

* * *

Broulan Porcupine Mines has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 3 cents a share payable July 24 to shareholders of record June 30. Ex-dividend date is June 27.

* * *

Bankfield Consolidated Mines anticipates very substantial future earnings from a recently purchased interest in an iron recovery process, shareholders were informed by President C. D. H. MacAlpine at the company's annual meeting last week. According to J. W. MacKenzie, mine manager, there is a chance that the south ore body at Bankfield will not be entirely cut off by a fault as believed. Ore reserves are estimated at 20,000 to 30,000 tons with perhaps as much as 65,000 tons in the ground now being jointly developed by Bankfield and Tombill.

* * *

Consolidated Smelters has declared an extra of 75 cents a share payable along with its regular half-yearly dividend on July 15 to shareholders of record June 19. Last year an extra of 50 cents was paid in July with an extra of 75 cents at the year end.

* * *

Chesterville Larder Lake Gold Mining Co. has appointed Dr. W. F. James a director to succeed the late J. T. Kearns. A special general meeting of shareholders is also being called for June 19 to increase the board of directors from five to seven.

* * *

Consolidated Smelters received a total of 5,102 tons of custom ore and concentrates at its Trail smelter in May. Big shippers were Highland Bell, Providence, the Eureka mine, the South Penn mine of Republic, Washington, and the Ymir Big Four lessees.

* * *

Canada China Clay is not now expected to start production much before the middle of July instead of June 1, due to difficulties in securing deliveries of equipment. It has been necessary to bring in skilled miners from the United States, due to lack of experience in the type of mining to be employed on the china clay proposition.

Duquesne Mining Co. now has its shaft down over 150 ft. with the first level station to be cut by the year end.

* * *

Gold Frontier Mines will take its 100-ton mill into the property this summer, it is stated. Downward extension of the No. 2 vein has been encountered with the last 90 ft. averaging $19.25 a ton across a width of 3 ft. A total of 400 ft. of ore is stated to have been opened up in a total of 700 ft. of drifting at the first level. Surface exploration is under way east of the shaft where a number of quartz veins have been exposed in a mineralized zone warranting further work.

* * *

Golden Gate Mining Co. reports that June 3 installment on 50,000 shares has been extended until Sept. 5 with all subsequent installments extended a similar period.

* * *

Goldwood Gold Mines poured its first brick this week, worth about $10,000. This does not represent values, however, as a considerable amount of gold is tied up in the circuit. The operation, which is on what was better known as the Horseshoe property, 50 miles east of Kenora and almost on the highway, is under the direction of J. D. Shannon, who has leased the mine. He has about 50 men working and reports a considerable tonnage of ore ready for the mill, which has been reconditioned with a considerable quantity of new machinery. Mr. Shannon formerly had the Oro Grande under lease and made a successful salvaging operation.

* * *

Hayes Cadillac Mines shareholders approved sale of the company's Larder Lake property to Winchester Larder Mines at a special meeting in Toronto. They also approved distribution of 187,650 pooled shares of Winchester Larder Mines to be received on the basis of one pooled Winchester share for each 10 Hayes shares held.

* * *

Kootenay Belle Gold Mines increased its ore reserves to 49,388 tons of 0.33 oz. gold at the end of 1940 against 19,712 tons of 0.34 grade at the end of the previous year. A net loss of $29,100 was experienced in 1940 against a $78,715 profit in 1939. Working capital was $232,334 at the end of 1940 against $280,806 a year earlier.

* * *

Sand River Gold Mining Co. produced $31,916 in May against $34,858 in April and $32,216 in May last year.

* * *

Lapa Cadillac Gold Mines has reached the downward extension of its new north zone at the 540-ft. horizon. One hole to the north showed an intersection of $9.47 over 4.4 ft. and holes are to be drilled at intervals north and south.

* * *

North Malartic Gold Mines will give its property a new test, it is stated. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 250 ft. in previous work. Diamond drilling is to be undertaken and the shaft dewatered to allowing a checking of old results.

* * *

Polaris-Taku Mining Co. started shipping concentrates to Tacoma the first week of May. About 4,000 tons were stored while navigation was closed. Ore reserves are being magintained satisfactorily, it is stated, and the mine has been responding to development.

Toburn Starts Work At New Deep Levels

From Our Own Correspondent

KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT. — Exploration at depth is now getting under way at Toburn Gold Mines at the east end of the main Kirkland Lake break with chief exploration being concentrated on the 2,500-ft. horizon.

As this represents the first exploration undertaken by the present company below the 1,080-ft. horizon, results of this work will be watched with interest. After this level has been partially developed, it is possible that the Federal Kirkland and Kirkland Combined properties to the north and the Continental Kirk and property to the east will be explored on this level to determine possibilities at depth.

Besides the work on the 2,500-ft. level, some work is also going forward to explore for the downward continuation of the south veins.

The company usually carries three to four machines on development.

Perron No. 12 Vein Responds at 1,000 Ft.

Drifting on the No. 12 vein at the 1,000-ft. horizon of Perron Gold Mines has opened up 365 ft. of ore assaying 0.4 oz. gold per ton across drift width, J. P. Norrie, general manager, states in the May progress report.

During the month the 825 vein was opened up for 25 ft. running 0.30 oz. gold over drift width. Drifting has been carried for 150 ft. on the No. 18 vein at the 1,200-ft. horizon with an 85-ft. raise averaging 0.2 oz. gold over working width.

Underground diamond drilling during May cut several new veins and extended known veins on the 425, 525, 625 and 1,125-ft. levels.

May production was $160,078 from 12,608 tons of ore against $161,162 from 12,120 tons in April.

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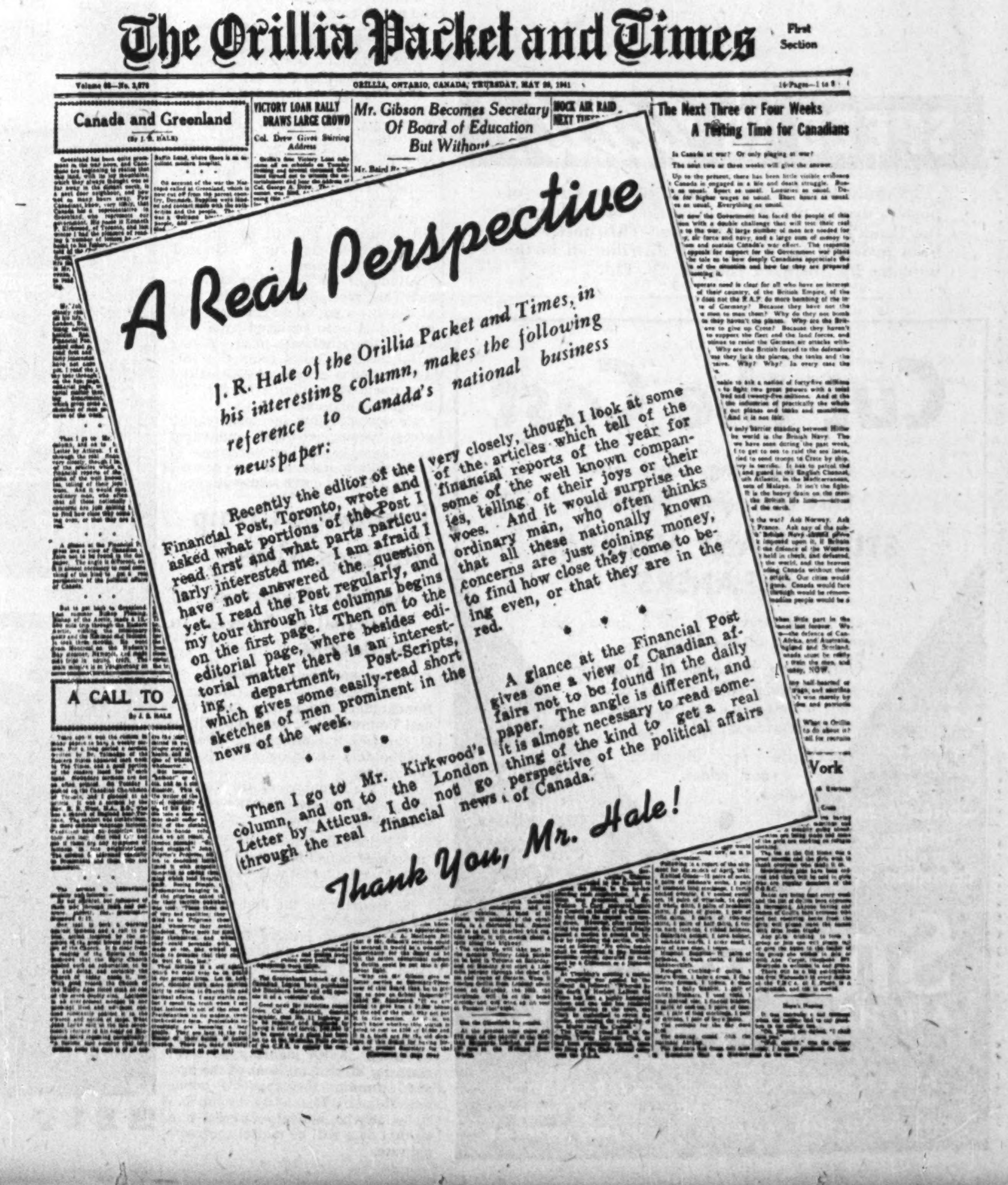
The Orillia Packet and Times
First Section
Canada and Greenland
VICTORY LOAN RALLY DRAWS LARGE CROWD
Mr. Gibson Becomes Secretary Of Board of Education But Without
The Next Three or Four Weeks A Testing Time for Canadians
A CALL TO

A Real Perspective

J. R. Hale of the Orillia Packet and Times, in his interesting column, makes the following reference to Canada's national business newspaper:

Recently the editor of the Financial Post, Toronto, wrote and asked what portions of the Post I read first and what parts particularly interested me. I am afraid I have not answered the question yet. I read the Post regularly, and my tour through its columns begins on the first page. Then on to the editorial page, where besides editorial matter there is an interesting department, Post-Scripts, which gives some easily-read short sketches of men prominent in the news of the week.

* *

Then I go to Mr. Kirkwood's column, and on to the London Letter by Atticus. I do not go through the real financial news very closely, though I look at some of the articles which tell of the financial reports of the year for some of the well known companies, telling of their joys or their woes. And it would surprise the ordinary man, who often thinks that all these nationally known concerns are just coining money, to find how close they come to being even, or that they are in the red.

* * *

A glance at the Financial Post gives one a view of Canadian affairs not to be found in the daily paper. The angle is different, and it is almost necessary to read something of the kind to get a real perspective of the political affairs of Canada.

Thank You, Mr. Hale!

Canada Soon to Build 37-ton Bombers

Wings Stretch Out 212 Feet, Size of a 16-story Building

By RONALD A. KEITH
Editor, Canadian Aviation

Flying mammoths are making news for war and peace. The trend in warplane production is toward longer and longer range, bigger and bigger bombers.

This fact is emphasized by Hon. C. D. Howe's new announcement that the four-engined Consolidated Liberator will be manufactured in Canada.

Simultaneously, the big plane trend is encouraging design and development of gigantic airliners for the future. Right now a 64-passenger aircraft is being manufactured secretly on this continent.

Negotiations for manufacture by Canadian Car & Foundry Co. of the four-engined Consolidated Liberator bomber have been concluded, Mr. Howe indicated to U.S. newsmen in Ottawa on June 13.

Thus a long-standing British anticipation is about to be realized. Ever since early 1938 when negotiations started for construction of the Handley-Page Hampden in Canada, England has been looking to this country for supply of ultra-heavy bombing planes.

Didn't Go Through

When the first Hampden order was awarded to Canadian Associated Aircraft, composed of six Canadian manufacturers, in Nov., 1938, it was conceived as a warm-up job to prepare the industry here for bigger things. At that time, the expectation was that the new Stirling four-engined monster would be manufactured here.

The Stirling plan advanced to the stage where Canadian manufacturers had blueprints of the English plane in their files. But there it ran into snags, probably the greatest being the swing to the American production system resulting from the difficulty and uncertainty of getting supplies from England.

The extent to which the Stirlings-from-Canada idea had taken hold in England is indicated by the fact that a Royal Air Force officer at an English navigation school transplanted to this country recently expressed surprise to the writer that Stirlings were not coming off Canadian production lines.

When the Stirling idea was dropped, various American fighter types were proposed for licensed manufacture in Canada. In several instances, the necessary releases were obtained from Washington. But the difficulty seemed to be selection of a fighter which would still be in the front line by the time it could be produced in quantity here.

Major Difficulties

The British authorities have favored the Consolidated Liberator right along. But there were obstacles and the assignment to produce such a big and complicated weapon in Canada within the limitations of a relatively new industry were formidable.

Meantime, arrangements were concluded to make two medium bombers, the Martin B-26 Flying Torpedo and the Consolidated Model 28 Amphibian, the Catalina, in Canadian plants.

That the Liberator would be manufactured in the Fort William plant of Canadian Car & Foundry was forecast in the June issue of Canadian Aviation. This prediction was based on reports of a letter from the local plant manager, E. J. Soulsby, to the city council stating that a 30-foot-wide paved road from the plant to the airport would be necessary.

This letter indicated that the company expected in the near future to receive a contract for manufacture of a large number of four-engined bombers. Weight of the bomber was given as more than 12 tons, with wheel span 25 feet and height 19 feet. These dimensions correspond to measurements of the Liberator.

The company named it Model 32, the U.S. Army calls it the B-24, and the R.A.F has christened it the Liberator. A number of the type have been delivered to England and some are being used to transport the trans-Atlantic ferry pilots back across the ocean.

Outruns the Fastest

The Liberator has four twin-row 1,200 h.p. Pratt & Whitney engines. Its top speed is over 300 m.p.h. and its range is approximately 3,000 miles. This means it could run away from one of Trans-Canada Air Lines' new Lockheed Lodestars, the fastest airliners in the world.

A Liberator could take off from Montreal and fly to Vancouver then back over the mountains to Lethbridge without landing for fuel. With a top speed well over 300 m.p.h., it could make the Montreal-Vancouver trip in eight hours.

If Canadian Car's Fort William plant is to start tooling up for the Consolidated bomber, this will undoubtedly interfere with output of Hurricanes at the same plant, which has been one of the most successful phases of Canada's plane production. Mr. Howe's estimate of 15 months for tooling up is probably conservative, but this will depend largely on the extent of assistance which the licencee, Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, Cal., can afford.

It is quite reasonable to conjecture, however, that with the increasing output of fighters from American factories, the prospect of long-range Liberators from Canada at the end of next summer is inviting, even at some expense in Hurricane deliveries.

Has the New Wing

A unique feature of the Consolidated B-24 is that it has the revolutionary Davis wing, designed on radical conceptions of aerodynamics by David R. Davis, adopted by Reuben H. Fleet, Consolidated president, and incorporated in the four-engined bomber. The result was reported to be a 20% improvement in performance and efficiency over conventional wing designs. It has been referred to as, "the wing that may win the war."

The flying behemoth trend is evidenced in completion of the Douglas B-19 bomber, described as the largest aircraft ever built. Its wing span is 212 feet. If stood on one wing tip, the plane would span the height of a 16-story building. The tail fin is 40 feet high.

Following completion of the B-19, prolonged taxiing tests have been conducted prior to the momentous take-off. The first flight, covered by insurance, must be made under carefully prescribed conditions including, for example, a 25 m.p.h. wind for take-off.

The first test flight was postponed. The reason is reported to be the wearing out of the brake-linings in pulling up short at the end of the runway after high-speed test taxiing. The specially-built brakes had to be reconditioned, thus delaying the flight.

Carry 125 men

Although the B-19 is not fast, somewhat over 200 m.p.h., it will be capable of a flight from Los Angeles across this continent, across the Atlantic and back across the ocean to New York without landing. Its fuel tanks gulp 11,000 gallons, more than the capacity of a railway tank car.

The big Douglas bomber normally carries a crew of 10, but in use as a troop transport it could carry 125 men.

Although military designs, such as the Consolidated Liberator and the Douglas B-19, undoubtedly will influence the future development of big commercial transport planes, the practical dreamers who create aircraft are not waiting until after the war.

Secret for two years, the largest and fastest commercial aircraft in the world, is being manufactured behind closed doors in the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation plant, Burbank, Cal. The big plane, probably to be known as the Constellation, will carry 64 passengers—more than the capacity of a railway passenger coach.

Top speed is calculated at over 300 m.p.h., with cruising speed of 285 m.p.h. The range will be 5,000 miles, enabling the Constellation to fly, for example, from Montreal to Vancouver and return non-stop.

Howard Hughes

The idea of developing this giant airliner was conceived and backed by Howard Hughes, well-known round-the-world flier, and Jack Frye, president of Transcontinental & Western Air Inc.

The scheme to produce these super-airliners is taken seriously by the American air transport industry. T.W.A. Inc. has ordered 40 and Pan American Airways Inc. has ordered another 40 of the type, altogether comprising a construction programme of over $15 millions.

The Constellation is to be powered with four 2,500 h.p. Wright engines, the largest radial engine in production. The 37-ton plane is designed for flying in sub-stratosphere levels, between 25,000 and 30,000 feet, and will have a super-charged cabin to maintain normal atmosphere for passengers.

Non-stop flights across the continent will be made in less than nine hours, while London, England, could be reached in less than 12 hours, permitting a round trip in 24 hours.

It is reported that construction of the prototype of the Constellation is not interfering with military production. If large-scale building of these monster aircraft is authorized before the end of the war it will probably be with U.S. Army sanction, on the premises that gigantic planes of this type would be useful as troop transports.

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Textile Trade War Work Described in New Manual

Newly issued 13th edition of the Manual of the Textile Industry of Canada shows the impact of war on this $300 millions key defense industry. Over 100 separate textile plants have been engaged in the past year on the hundreds of items required by the fighting forces, together with meeting increasing civilian demands.

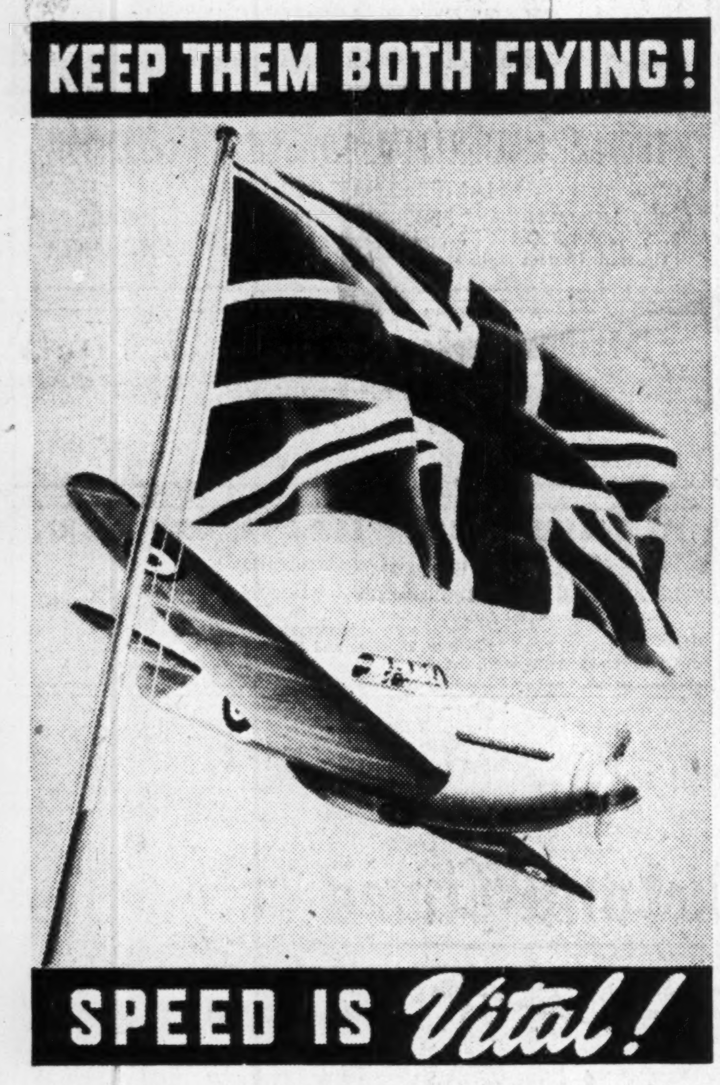
In the first year and a half of war, the industry has had to meet $67.5 millions of Government orders, $60 millions of which are already delivered, has given employment to over 100,000 workers. Woollen and worsted mills have turned out nearly 14 million yards of various woollen goods. Cotton mills have produced over 50 million pounds of cotton products ranging from yarns to tire fabrics. Knitting mills have provided millions of pairs of socks, gloves, underwear, etc., while silk mills have been turning out silk cloth and cords for parachutes.

Articles in the Manual deal with the general programme of modernization which has been undertaken to increase defense efficiency, the "Wartime Textile Economy," "Textile War Production," and other aspects of the industry's all-out war effort. Efforts to increase Canadian independence of outside sources of wool and silk receive special treatment.

In addition to the studies of special aspects of the industry, the Manual includes a complete register of mills, equipment and management personnel, buyers' index and statistical features which have given the publication a leading position as a reference work on the industry.

Montreal Brokers Loans at New Low

Montreal Stock Exchange collateral borrowings of member firms touched a new low at May 31 of $4.6 millions. This represents a decline of $157,492 from the previous low of $4.7 millions, established April 30 this year. At May 30, 1940, loans totalled $7.6 millions.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Gurd Directors Ouster Fails

Management Challenged —Attempt to Block Annual Report Adoption

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Opposition to adoption of the annual report of Charles Gurd & Co. and an attempt to change the present board of directors was defeated at the annual meeting.

Led by Col. Thomas Vien, K.C., M.P., a motion to defer adoption of the report was defeated on a vote of 25,423 to 17,265.

Col. Vien questioned the financial report and E. Stuart McDougall, K.C., president, stated an analysis of the company's financial position had been made by a Montreal chartered accountant, who reported the company was in a "satisfactory position."

The retiring board was re-elected as follows:

J. EDOUARD LABELLE, K.C., 42,663 votes.
J. ERNEST SAVARD, 42,643 votes.
L. W. VEZINA, 42,643 votes.
ARMAND CHAPUT, 25,908 votes.
E. STUART McDOUGALL, K.C., 25,883 votes.
COL. E. GERALD HANSON, 25,878 votes.
WALTER R. GURD, 23,468 votes.

Candidates nominated by Col. Vien and not elected were:

STANLEY JOHNSTON, 19,270 votes.
L. P. LORTIE, 16,830 votes.
G. E. A. McCAIN, 16,825 votes.
GUY E. LESLIE, 16,805 votes.

Difficulties Cut Sales

Col. Vien's slate included J. Edouard Labelle, Ernest Savard and L. W. Vezina. Mr. Vezina had previously been nominated by the management. J. Herbert Murphy, secretary of the company, declined nomination of Col. Vien.

E. Stuart McDougall told shareholders that business in April and May resulted in a profit, but preliminary figures for June indicated decrease in earnings.

Although the Dominion Government has rescinded its budget levy of 25 cents a pound on carbonic acid gas, it had been replaced by a 25% tax on the wholesale price. Along with the Dominion sales tax this represented a charge of 33% of the manufacturer's selling price, Mr. McDougall explained.

He declared that increased excise taxes, provincial and municipal sales taxes, in addition to changes in retail selling prices and keen competition will hold down sales volume.

Tramways Group Outlines Aims

Against Reduction of Principal or Interest in Settlement

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — First Mortgage Bondholders' Committee for Montreal Tramways Co., headed by Clyde O. Ruggles, has directed a letter to bondholders outlining aims of the committee.

Over the signature of Mr. Ruggles it is stated first considerations of the Committee will be:

1. Principal amount of the first mortgage bonds to remain intact.
2. Fixed interest rate of 5% to be maintained.
3. Security for the first mortgage to be preserved.
4. Adequate sinking fund to be provided to retire a substantial portion of the first mortgage bonds before date of any extended maturity is agreed upon.

Default July 1

Montreal Tramways Co. announced April 18 its inability to meet maturity of $21.4 millions of the first and refunding mortgage 5% bonds due July 1. The letter to holders states that it believes interest due on that date will be met at contractual rate.

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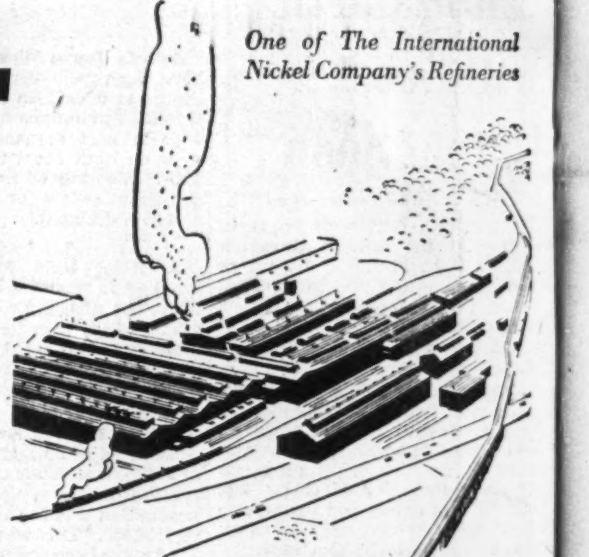
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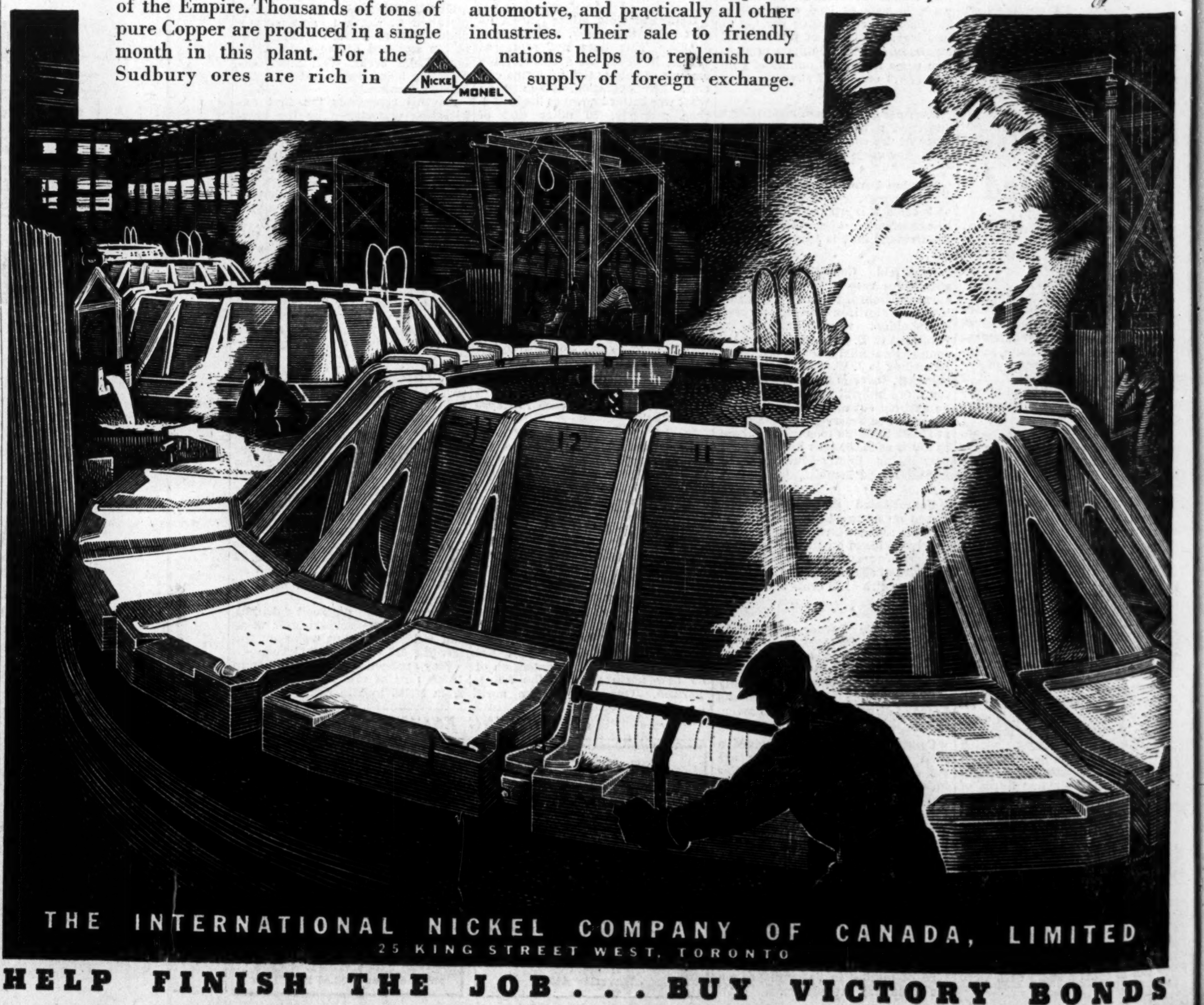

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